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Soviet Union

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BREZHNEV STATES SALT POSITION DURING FAR EAST TOUR

LD131317Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[From the international review by S. Modenov: "A Vital Task of the Present"]

[Text] The speech delivered by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Pacific Fleet sailors on board the cruiser Admiral Senyavin has produced widespread comment in the foreign press. Commenting on L.I. Brezhnev's speech, foreign commentators are noting the Soviet Union's determination to achieve steady progress along the path of military detente and a transition to real disarmament.

"For all the significance of one problem or another," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed, "under present conditions there is no task more important affecting the fate of every person on earth than achieving real disarmament. Halting the arms race and insuring progress toward the reduction and ultimately the elimination of the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe--this is the basic problem now figuring in the agenda of our life." Soviet people know very well that to both the west and the east of our borders there are forces interested in an arms race and in whipping up an atmosphere of fear and hostility. It is precisely the activity of these reactionary forces that is adversely affecting the positions of the United States and certain other Western countries, which are the Soviet Union's negotiating partners at talks on questions of curbing and ending the arms race.

Almost 3.5 years have elapsed since the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Vladivostok. As is known, the meeting led to an accord on the conclusion between the USSR and the United States of a long-term agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. However, as a consequence of the inconsistency and indecision of the United States, the agreement has still not been signed.

Certain U.S. circles are evidently not averse to interpreting the readiness of the Soviet Union to conclude an agreement as an opportunity to obtain one-sided advantages for the United States. Speaking in Vladivostok, L.I. Brezhnev stressed:

"We resolutely reject any attempts to impose upon us unacceptable terms in an agreement. We have said and continue to say that the Soviet Union is in favor of the speediest attainment of an accord, not only one which would be in strict conformity with the principle of equality and identical security, but one which would really embody this fundamental principle. We are not demanding that the agreement should give us any advantages at the expense of the other side, but we expect precisely the same approach from the other side. There can be no other solution."

The meetings of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with working people during his tour of cities in Siberia and the Far East generated a warm response among millions of Soviet people. These meetings and talks with the builders of the Baykal-Amur main railroad, the workers of enterprises in Komsomolsk-Na-Amure, Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk, the party and economic aktiv of a number of krays and oblasts, and also servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy were a remarkable new expression of mutual trust, comradeliness, respect and genuine party-mindedness of the intercourse of the country's leader with the masses.

Our party is ever with the people. The main concern of the party is the interests of the Soviet people, who wholeheartedly support the party's domestic and foreign policy. The inviolable unity of the party and people is the reliable guarantee of our new victories in building communism.

Foreign Press Comment

LD141003Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[TASS roundup: "The Noble Aims of Soviet Foreign Policy"]

[Excerpts] The results of the tour of Siberian and Far Eastern cities made by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are continuing to arouse great interest in the foreign press. Leading observers attach particular significance in their commentaries to the USSR's determination, again expressed by the Soviet leader in Vladivostok, to strive for steady progress toward military detente and transition to real disarmament.

The Washington POST, mentioning the forthcoming visit to the USSR of Secretary of State C. Vance, who is to discuss the question of strategic offensive arms limitation in Moscow, writes: "Although L.I. Brezhnev expressed the opinion that the United States is delaying the talks for domestic policy reasons, he stated at the same time that, as the practice of earlier agreements shows, the two sides are able to find solutions, it would seem, to the most complex questions. He expressed the hope that the appropriate conclusions will be drawn in Washington and the course of fruitfully completing the talks will eventually be adopted."

Another American newspaper, the Los Angeles TIMES, describes as "deeply symbolic" the fact that L.I. Brezhnev made his appeal to the United States to speed up the conclusion of a new agreement in Vladivostok, where the foundations for it were laid at the November 1974 Soviet-American summit meeting. The Boston GLOBE notes that "without steps toward resolving them by the United States, it will be impossible to resolve the questions affecting the signing of this agreement."

The Canadian GAZETTE writes: "L.I. Brezhnev let it be clearly understood that the U.S. Government's maneuvering on the neutron bomb question testifies to Washington's intention to avoid answering the concrete Soviet proposals on the mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons, which increase the risk of nuclear war."

Speaking on board the cruiser Admiral Senyavin to seamen of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, L.I. Brezhnev severely criticized the position of the United States, which is erecting barriers to the normalization of the international climate, the Italian newspaper IL MESSAGGERO indicates.

As the Austrian VOLKSSTIMME stresses, "L.I. Brezhnev's speech testifies that the Soviet Union will continue its efforts for steady progress toward eliminating the risk of thermonuclear catastrophe--the main problem on the agenda of all our lives today."

The West German UNSERE ZEIT notes: "The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee let it be understood that further maneuvers on the part of the West, which is ignoring the USSR's concrete peace-loving proposals and conducting a policy of maneuvering, could hinder the normalization of international relations. It is time certain Western leaders really thought about their responsibility to their own people and to all people for the destiny of the world."

As for the Soviet Union, as it clearly follows from L.I. Brezhnev's speech, the CPSU and the Soviet Government will continue their efforts to strive for steady progress along the path of military detente and the transition to real disarmament, Mozambique's NOTICIAS DE BEIRA notes. Such is the Leninist policy steadfastly implemented by the USSR.

WESTERN MILITARY BUILDUP FORCES SOVIET DEFENSIVE ACTION

LD131335Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Article by S. Tarov: "Noble Aims"]

[Text] The USSR Constitution enshrines the results of our state's 60-year development and proclaims the main tasks and aims in keeping with the supreme needs of the Soviet people building a communist society. For the first time, the Soviet state's fundamental law incorporates a special chapter on USSR foreign policy. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, this was necessary as a result of the fundamental changes in the Soviet Union's international position, the tremendous growth of its influence on world politics and the close relationship between internal and external factors of our development.

The main provisions of the constitution demonstrate with absolute clarity that the foreign policy course of the Soviet state, which is in keeping with the interests of all forces of peace, democracy and social progress, is principled, consistent and stable. It is not subject to any short-lived considerations born of expediency. The USSR is unswervingly pursuing the Leninist peace policy and is advocating the cementing of the people's security and broad international cooperation. Soviet policy aims at insuring favorable external conditions for the building of communism in our country, at strengthening the positions of world socialism and supporting the people's struggle for national liberation and social progress, at preventing aggressive wars and consistently implementing the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The consistency of the Soviet Union's policy of peace and international security is confirmed by numerous examples. Thanks to the decisive actions of the USSR and the other socialist countries, attempts by the imperialist forces of aggression and war to kindle a worldwide conflagration have been repeatedly frustrated. Everyone is aware of the Soviet Union's comprehensive assistance for the heroic people of Vietnam in repulsing American aggression and restoring peace to Indochina.

The international significance of the supreme principles of the Soviet state's foreign policy, enshrined in Article 28 of the Constitution, is more important than ever under present conditions of the heightened activity of the reactionary, militarist forces of imperialism. These forces are trying to discredit the principles of peaceful coexistence, are fueling tension in international relations and are accelerating military preparations.

The new stage of the arms race was launched by the countries of the North Atlantic bloc, headed by the United States. The American foreign policy course, which reflects the interests of military circles and industrial corporations, is characterized by a desire to solve international affairs from a "position of strength," to push the NATO countries into constantly increasing their military spending and to intensify the arms race. [paragraph continues]

The U.S. President's 23 January budget message to Congress mentions appropriations for the "steady modernization" of strategic forces, the "substantial enhancement of the combat readiness" of tactical forces and "emphasis on modernization and scientific research and experimental design work" in the armaments sphere. All this requires immense and annually increasing expenditure. Suffice it to say that the Pentagon's budget has increased from $47 billion in 1965 to $116.8 billion this year. Next year it will reach almost $130 billion, and in 1983 it will exceed $172 billion, according to U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's figures. This military spending growth curve is characteristic of the other NATO countries, too. A decision to increase it by three percent per annum has been made and is being implemented.

Particularly dangerous at the moment are plans for the production and deployment in the European NATO countries of a barbaric type of nuclear weapon--the so-called neutron bomb. Implementation of these plans is fraught with the most pernicious consequences. Their implementation would signify the opening of a new round in the arms race and would lead to a greater danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war.

Pentagon chief H. Brown said that the United States must "use American might when and where it is needed." The sinister meaning of these words is clear, particularly when one thinks of U.S. aggression in Vietnam and of the existence of "hot spots" in Africa and also in the Near East, where the Israeli extremists, incited by their patrons across the ocean, have repeatedly taken aggressive actions which are fraught with serious consequences.

As we can see, international relations are currently at a kind of crossroads leading either to lasting peace, or, at best, to teetering on the brink of war. The Leninist foreign policy enshrined in the Soviet state's fundamental law points out the former path to the people. The forces of war, aggression and reaction, sowing fear and suspicion and stockpiling existing weapons and creating new varieties and types of lethal weapons, are pushing the world onto the latter path, which isfatal for the people.

The arms buildup is assuming more and more dangerous forms. This is why, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "the most important and most urgent task at the moment is to halt the arms race which has swept through the world." This is the purpose of the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

UN circles note that the Soviet Union has submitted, for examination by this world organization and other international forums, over 70 constructive and realistic proposals aimed at disarmament, strengthening detente and curbing the aggressive forces of imperialism. The implementation of the peace program formulated at the 24th CPSU Congress and the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the people, adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress, and the focusing of the efforts of our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government on one of the main directions of these programs--halting the arms race and disarmament--have led to positive changes in the development of international relations and to the consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Detente and successes in normalizing the international situation have created political prerequisites for further progress along the path of peace.

At the United Nations and its organizations the Soviet Union and its allies have submitted, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, proposals both on partial arms limitation measures and disarmament and on global problems of strengthening peace and people's security. [paragraph continues]

As a result, important treaties and conventions have been concluded on banning almost all nuclear weapons tests, on measures on nuclear nonproliferation and the nonemplacement of nuclear weapons in space, on the seabed and the ocean floor, on prohibiting the use of bacteriological weapons, on prohibiting the military or any other hostile use of ways to modify the environment, on strategic arms limitation and so forth.

The Soviet Union is ready to reach an understanding on the simultaneous discontinuation by all states of the production of nuclear weapons and the reduction of existing stockpiles of these weapons and ultimately their total destruction. There was widespread support at the United Nations and among the world public for the proposed draft convention prohibiting the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of neutron weapons. The constructive position of the Warsaw Pact states at the Vienna talks on reducing forces and armaments in central Europe is well known. The formulation and adoption of an agreement on reduction would be a totally realistic matter were the NATO countries not seeking to disturb the current equilibrium of military forces in this area and obtain one-sided advantages to the detriment of the socialist countries' security. The attempts to violate the principle of equality and equal security and to acquire one-sided advantages to the detriment of the USSR's interests are also inhibiting the elaboration of a Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation agreement. Moreover, these Soviet-American talks are accompanied by the creation of new and even more dangerous types of mass destruction weapons in the United States.

As is known, the NATO countries rejected the Warsaw Pact states' proposal on renunciation, by the countries which signed the Helsinki conference final act, of the first use of nuclear weapons against one another. Nor will they consider avoiding actions which might widen existing or create new closed blocs and military political alliances. Despite the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries the North Atlantic bloc continues to build up its military potential. All this indicates that militarist circles in the West are seeking to hinder the positive development of international relations and to inhibit, if not disrupt, efforts aimed at halting the arms race and effecting disarmament, to acquire military advantages and place the world on the brink of war.

This is why the task of strengthening peace and people's security and of guaranteeing peaceful conditions for the fulfillment of the majestic plans for building socialism and communism demands an all-round increase in the defense capability of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. In the USSR Constitution the peace-loving foreign policy aims and tasks of the Soviet state, including the prevention of aggressive wars, are inextricably linked to the equally important task of safeguarding the security of our socialist motherland.

"The Soviet Union has never armed itself for the sake of it; it has never been nor will it ever be the instigator of the arms race," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, said at a meeting with Soviet Army troops in the Novosibirsk area. "Our military successes are aimed at defending and safeguarding ourselves and our socialist friends against possible aggression wherever it comes from."

Loyalty to the cause of peace and socialism--these are the noble goals of the Soviet people, legislatively enshrined in the USSR Constitution.

AUCCTU'S SHIBAYEV ANTICIPATES WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD131609Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Article by A. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU: "In the Struggle for the Working People's Interests"]

[Excerpts] The Ninth World Trade Union Congress will take place in Prague, capital of the CSSR, from 16 through 23 April. It is convened by the largest and most influential international trade union organization--the WFTU--which unites in its ranks about 180 million working people, members of trade unions of socialist, capitalist and developing countries.

For 33 years now--since the earliest days of WFTU's creation--Soviet trade unions have played a very active part in its activity. They assess highly the federation's consistent, class positions in the cause of defending the working people's rights to peaceful and free labor and social guarantees and in the struggle against imperialism, monopolies and supranational companies.

The numerous WFTU acts of solidarity with the struggle of working people against social and national oppression, racism, apartheid and neocolonialism, and against fascist dictatorships, which flagrantly flaunt the universally acknowledged rights and freedoms of working people and their trade unions, are well known to the working people of the USSR.

The role of the WFTU in strengthening positive trends in the international trade union movement is growing. Its persistent actions to rally the working people on a platform of common interests and goals, in their desire for peace and disarmament, meet with general support and have earned deserved respect and prestige among the broad masses.

On the eve of the congress it is impossible not to note that a new correlation of forces has become established in the struggle between labor and capital in the international arena.

"Our time," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the 16th Soviet Trade Unions Congress, "is a time of steady upsurge in the worldwide historical role of the worker. Everywhere working people march in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and international security, for national liberation and for social progress. They hold the fate of civilization in their hands. They are reliable, strong hands!"

The WFTU Congress will take place in an atmosphere characterized by the steady strengthening of the influence and prestige of the world socialist system and the further intensification of the joint struggle of the working people against the ruinous consequences of the general crisis of capitalism and against unemployment; at a time of growing actions by all the world's progressive forces against imperialism and the arms race and for the relaxation of tension and peace throughout the world.

The international trade union movement is on the upsurge. Its social base is broadening. The actions of trade union associations in defense of the working people's socioeconomic interests are becoming more effective. All this is creating more favorable preconditions for the unity of action of all its detachments, irrespective of their ideological orientation and affiliation with a particular international trade union center.

Without doubt the questions which the various trade unions have to resolve are to a great extent determined by class conditions and other particularities. But there have always been major economic, political and social problems which concern all trade unions equally, if they really express the will of the working people.

The general orientation of the active deeds of all detachments of the international trade union movement is the struggle for peace and security of people.

The international working class is an important motive force of the world revolutionary process. But in order to succeed in the fierce struggle against monopoly capital and against the forces of reaction and war, the working class needs to act cohesively, in a united front. It is on unity of action by the working class, particularly by trade unions with different orientations, that the outcome of the struggle by all progressive forces against imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress largley depends.

The cohesion of all detachments of the trade union movement and the necessity of restoring its unity is one of the principled slogans which the WFTU consistently upholds and toward which it is orienting the broad working people's masses in the long term.

The upcoming world trade union congress, like all the previous ones, is open to all trade union organizations, irrespective of whether they are WFTU members. Their representatives will be able to participate on an equal footing with the delegates of WFTU member organizations in examining the questions on the agenda.

Together with the trade unions of the other socialist countries, Soviet trade unions invariably advocate the expansion, deepening and improvement of the WFTU's activity and the kind of improvement to its structure and working method which contributes to enhancing the effectiveness of the federation and to rallying around it trade union centers with different affiliations and orientations.

This, in particular, is the purpose of the proposal to set up a consultative trade union forum independent of the WFTU. Such a body, open to trade unions of all orientations, could promote a broad exchange of opinions and debates on urgent problems, including ways to organize unified action in the world trade union movement.

The draft documents of the Ninth Congress--the "orientation and action document" and the "universal declaration of trade union rights"--have been drawn up on a very broad, democratic basis. They can form a good basis for trade union unity of action in the struggle to satisfy the political, socioeconomic and trade union rights and demands of working people.

The activities of Soviet trade unions have always been imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism and solidarity with the working people of other countries. Our struggle for the unity of the working people's ranks is founded on V.I. Lenin's clear instruction: "Disunited workers are nothing. United workers are everything."

The substance of the working people's international solidarity enjoyed new qualitative development in the formation of the world system of socialism. A form of this solidarity such as socialist internationalism began and grew stronger. It is on its firm foundation that USSR trade unions are developing and strengthening ccoperation with trade unions in the socialist countries--cooperation which is growing increasingly multifaceted and comprehensive with every passing year. All links participate in it--from trade union centers to trade union committees in enterprises.

Following Lenin's teaching, Soviet trade unions are ever mindful of their responsibility to the working class and the oppressed people of the whole world and are waging a consistent struggle for the unity of action of the international working class.

Soviet trade unions are developing their relations with practically all the trade unions of the world on a wide scale and take an active part in all forums aimed at closer agreement of the positions and viewpoints of the various international and national trade union associations.

The mass gatherings and meetings in cities and at enterprises in our country, which have taken place on the evening of the congress, and the resolutions adopted at them confirm that the Soviet working class, kolkhoz peasantry and working intelligentsia, and all members of the Soviet trade unions treat the struggle of their class brothers abroad with profound attention and interest, display internationalist solidarity and strive for the unity and cohesion of all detachments of the international working class.

The upcoming conference is attracting the attention of the broadest sections of the working people and of the entire world public. They are expressing the hope that the Prague forum will help reveal the character of the WFTU as an organization which keeps firmly to class positions and which marches in the international trade union movement at the head of the struggle for the unity of the movements actions, for peace and for detente, against the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction, and for democracy and social progress.

In our view the congress can and must provide a new stimulus in rallying working people and become an important step toward the restoration of the unity of the world trade union movement in the interests of the working population of the whole world.

UNITED STATES

CARTER PRAISES CEAUSESCU'S ROLE IN MIDEAST, HELSINKI

LD131345Y Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 13, TASS--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has arrived for an official two-day visit here. A reception at the White House was arranged in his honour. Speaking at the reception, President James Carter noted the role that Nicolae Ceausescu, he said, played in organizing Egyptian President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Carter said that Romania had become for Egypt and Israel a channel for communication and the quest for mutual understanding. James Carter also said that Romania played a useful role in furthering the aims of the Helsinki conference.

Speaking in reply, Nicolae Ceausescu said, among other things, that though the United States and Romania have different social systems and tenors of life, this should not be an obstacle to active Romanian-American cooperation in all spheres, proceeding from respect for independence, sovereignty, renunciation of force and a threat of force, from mutually-beneficial cooperation.

After the first meeting held between James Carter and Nicolae Ceausescu, the White House announced that the Middle East situation had been the main topic of discussion.

VANCE DEPARTS FOR AFRICA TO SEEK RHODESIAN SETTLEMENT

LD131034Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Vance has left for Africa, where he is to hold a series of talks connected with the problems of the so-called Rhodesian settlement. This trip by the U.S. secretary of state is the latest attempt to achieve the establishment of a government in Rhodesia, which would be orientated toward the West, and which would have the participation of representatives of the African majority.

Joins Young, Owen

LD132020Y Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Dar-es-Salaam, April 13, TASS--The Secretary of State of the United States Cyrus Vance and the U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Andrew Young, as well as the British Foreign Secretary David Owen began their African tour today. It is devoted mainly to the problem of Rhodesia. This trip is one more stage in the recent efforts of the West to prop up their positions in that country due to the approaching economic and military collapse of the Smith regime.

The present situation in Rhodesia was brought about, primarily, by the successful armed liberation struggle waged under the leadership of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. In the course of the forthcoming Dar-es-Salaam meeting with emissaries of London and Washington the leaders of the front intend to reaffirm their position of principle, which implies the granting to the country of genuine and not fictitious independence, transfer of power to the true representatives of the African population. Continuing their tactics of procrastinations and "persuasions" concerning the unlawful Salisbury authorities, the West representatives intend to discuss the "internal settlement" plan, proposed by Smith and his African partners.

As reported by the press, the immediate goal of the negotiations that Vance and Owen will have in this region is to obtain the consent of all the sides involved in the Rhodesian conflict to hold a new conference on Rhodesia in Geneva or on Malta. However, the main goal of all the manoeuvres of the West and its placemen, including the present diplomatic "offensive" of London and Washington, remains the same: to create in Rhodesia a neocolonialist regime, which would safeguard the strategic interests of the West and the profits of the monopolies operating there.

CARTER DECISION ON NEUTRON BOMB FAILS TO AFFECT ARMS RACE

LD131453Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov article: "Action Is Needed"]

[Text] The decision on the neutron bomb announced the other day by U.S. President J. Carter by no means pacified the world public of those who are really striving for the resolution of the most burning problem of today--the ending of the arms race.

The President's decision does not include the main point--a renunciation of the production of the neutron bomb. Its release onto the production line has only been temporarily postponed. The Pentagon has been instructed to begin the improvement of the delivery systems for neutron weapons. The Pentagon chief has already stated that the President's decision will have no effect on work to create neutron warhead carriers. That is why the powerful movement to ban the barbaric weapon is not abating around the world.

The neutron weapon is an offensive nuclear weapon. Its supporters make no secret of the fact that it is intended for the mass destruction of people. The vital interests of mankind imperatively demand that this barbaric weapon never appear in the arsenals of states. It is precisely this goal which is pursued by the USSR's clear and concrete proposal to the Western countries on the mutual renunciation of neutron bomb production.

Clearly visible in the White House decision is the pressure of those U.S. forces which would like to keep their hands free for an uncontrolled arms race. The self-seeking designs of military-industrial corporations and militarists circles contradict both the interests of the American people and the cause of world peace.

Attention is also attracted by another aspect of the question. Some people in Washington would not be above using this indefinite decision on the neutron bomb as some kind of "trump card" in talks with the Soviet Union. The supporters of this strange approach evidently imagine they will be able to "link" this question with others which are in no way related to it. Attempted "pressure" on the USSR has never brought success and will not do so in the future.

The question of attitude to neutron weapons is a question of attitude to peace in Europe and throughout the world. In this there cannot be uncertainty or ambiguity, still less bargaining. It is necessary, not to create extra obstacles to mutual understanding between states, but to remove them.

In the West, including the United States, there is no shortage of declarations in favor of disarmament. But the people do not need declarations. They are waiting for real, practical action. Among the actions demanding urgent resolution is the real mutual renunciation of the production and deployment of neutron weapons.

Wrongly Demanding Concessions

LD131338Y Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 13 TASS--TASS political commentator Oleg Anichkin writes: The world public are stating with satisfaction that as a result of vigorous protests by peaceloving people of all continents, Washington had to change its plans for immediate production and deployment of neutron weapons in the territory of West European countries. The Pentagon's true designs were quite quickly perceived in Europe. The United States, guided by its global goals, without reckoning with the interests of the peoples of the European Continent, sought to draw them into a dangerous and very risky venture. Neutron weapons, according to the Pentagon's designs, is intended only for a European theatre of operations, and in the final analysis if a new war broke out, the peoples of Europe in whose territory the weapons would have been deployed would have been the first to fall victim to that war. However hard Washington tried to exert pressure on its allies in Western Europe for them to agree to the deployment of neutron weapons in their territory, nothing resulted from that up to now. None of the statesmen of West European countries made up their minds to openly assume the grave responsibility to their peoples.

Washington did not risk to take a decision on the production of neutron weapons on the eve of the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament. James Carter, during the election campaign and later on when he assumed the presidency, had categorically stated that he would embark on the road of renunciation of nuclear weapons.

At present the opponents of neutron weapons seriously caution that the step taken by the United States President is a political stratagem designed first of all to play down the effectiveness of the drive against the production of this type of weapons by the United States and their deployment in the European Continent.

Besides, it is seen from the U.S. President's statement concerning the neutron weapons that the point is to create favourable conditions for the preparation of the deployment of the weapons at any moment and as soon as possible. The White House instructed the Pentagon to modernise the nuclear warhead for the Lance missile and the eight-inch artillery shells with an eye to subsequent use of neutron weapons.

American propaganda obviously seeks to present the President's decision as a gesture of "good will". It maintains that it is now the Soviet Union's turn to take a reply step. In other words, the United States wrongly and quite unfoundedly is demanding some concessions from the Soviet Union. This is who it was in the past, too. The United States was the first to create multiple warheads and demanded concessions from the USSR. When such weapons appeared in the Soviet Union, the USA produced a new type of offensive weapons and demanded concessions again, and so on.

In this connection it is appropriate to recall the words of Charles Yost, prominent American diplomat in the past, who said that the situation has become so paradoxical that any time Congress votes for appropriations for armament they should be aware that, by acting in that way, that they at the same time vote for Soviet weapons which would be created to countervail [as received] American ones.

The United States continues the old tactics, which leads not to disarmament but to a continuation of the arms race.

The design of the organisers of the present campaign is quite simple: at first, to put forward proposals which are obviously unacceptable to the Soviet Union and then, in order to justify the commencement of a new spiral of the arms race, use the USSR's refusal to make unilateral concessions, and thereby shift the entire blame for the continuation of the arms race on to the Soviet Union.

The world public, however, are not so easy to be misled. The Soviet Union advanced the constructive proposal to put an end to the arms race and stop the deployment of neutron weapons. The meaning of the Soviet proposal is as follows: to agree on a mutual basis not to produce, stockpile or deploy neutron weapons anywhere.

The public of many countries took with great satisfaction the speech made by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in Vladivostok, where he stated that the main thing is for the neutron weapons to be banned once and for all, since they enhance the risk of nuclear war. Genuine interests of the peoples of the world dictate the necessity to ban such weapons. The world public are waiting for the United States to give a reply to this concrete proposal.

Hampering Disarmament

LD140128Y Moscow in English to North America 2230 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Vladyslav Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpts] It is argued in Washington these days that postponement of neutron bomb production could help the United States come to terms with the Soviet Union on disarmament issues. But such an argument does not sound convincing, and many Americans reject it. It is indicative that the neutron bomb issue proved controversial within the administration itself. According to Americans news reports, the president first came to a decision for an outright ban of the bomb, but the Pentagon pressured to reverse the original decision.

In my view, the demands of the American public and some political leaders to completely ban the neutron bomb seem to be very reasonable. At present there are good opportunities to avoid the appearance of a new weapon of mass destruction. The Soviet Union has suggested to the United States to come to an agreement on a mutual renunciation of the neutron bomb. The agreement would not give one-sided military advantages to any country; it would further promote mutual understanding, and of course, it would be of great help to the solution of other disarmament issues. On the other hand, the attempts of Washington to use the people killer weapon as a bargaining issue would only hamper the talks on disarmament. Such an approach would once again confirm that the administration is trying to ignore concrete Soviet proposals on curbing the arms race. It would show that the United States is not ready or willing to seek agreements based on equality and equal security. To use the neutron bomb as a bargaining issue means to try to put pressure on Soviet policy. This is a waste of time, and may only make the SALT talks even more complicated.

The situation now seems to be clear. The United States and certain other NATO countries have come up against a mass movement of protest against plans to manufacture and deploy neutron weapons in Europe, and therefore they are now trying to mislead public opinion by pretending that they are ready to negotiate on this issue with the Soviet Union. But in reality they seek to use it as a bargaining issue and link neutron weapons with other matters that have nothing to do with them.

As Leonid Brezhnev noted the other day, behind all this stands one thing only--a desire to evade the Soviet Union's clear-cut and concrete proposal for the mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons. This manoeuvring naturally does nothing to indicate serious intentions in favor of disarmament, nor does it help to make progress to that end, the Soviet leader pointed out.

BROWN'S EUROPEAN TOUR AIMS AT STRENGTHENING NATO

LD131818Y Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 13, TASS--U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown is making a trip to a number of European NATO member-countries. After visiting Norway he arrived today in Bonn, where he met FRG Defence Minister Apel. The programme of Brown's trip to Western Europe includes also visits to Great Britain and Denmark, for attending a regular session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group.

Local commentators note that the trip is connected with the Pentagon's efforts to further consolidate the North Atlantic bloc, particularly its northern flank.

On the eve of Brown's trip, American pressmen learned about the basic provisions of one of the Pentagon's secret documents which, according to the AP agency, is a manual for the armed forces in the sphere of strategy and planning for years to come. It underlines the need for an all-out strengthening of NATO, including its flanks, and the worn and tattered anti-Soviet thesis about a "possible Soviet attempt to strike a blow" against NATO countries.

The Western press believes that during Brown's meetings with FRG and British officials, and also during the NATO Nuclear Planning Group's session, the neutron weapon will be discussed. As is known, the West European states are in no hurry to agree to the deployment of this new horrible weapon on their territories. Many politicians and the broad public in Western Europe have staged strong protests against the neutron weapon.

In connection with President Carter's decision to defer the manufacture of the neutron bomb, Harold Brown stated in Norway that the U.S. is at the same time elaborating new kinds of nuclear weapons to replace some of the current types. If the neutron weapon will not be manufactured, some of its properties may be imparted to the types of weapons now being developed.

CANAL DEBATE SHOWS U.S. INTENDS TO FLOUT PANAMA'S RIGHTS

LD131525Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 10 April TASS--The United States does not intend to abandon its policy of diktat toward small developing countries, ignoring their legitimate interests and flagrantly flouting their national dignity. That is the main lesson of the continuing U.S. Senate discussion of the new Panama Canal treaties.

These treaties--on the exploitation and defense of the canal and on its neutrality--were signed by the leaders of the United States and Panama last year, after 13 years of talks. They provide for the transfer to Panama of control over the Canal Zone and its installations by the year 2000 and guarantee freedom of navigation along it.

But influential U.S. forces have appeared, which would like to perpetuate U.S. control over part of the territory of the independent state. They launched a noisy anti-Panamanian campaign, seeking the revision of the treaties in the Senate and, if that succeeded, then the thwarting of their ratification.

The treaty on the canal's neutrality, ratified in March, included a number of amendments essentially infringing on Panama's sovereignty and in fact reserving for the United States the "right" to armed interference in Panama after the year 2000, under the pretext of safeguarding the canal's normal operation. U.S. President J. Carter rushed to "explain", in an interview with editors of the provincial press, that the amendments adopted do not mean revision of the treaties. But U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown in fact repudiated this statement by directly pointing out that the United States "has the right to use armed forces" in Panama to "defend" the canal.

Attempts are now being made in the Senate to distort the essence of the second treaty. To this end, the opponents of a just solution to this chronic problem have already added over 50 various amendments and reservations. In particular, Senator D. DeConcini--author of an amendment to the first treaty on the United States' "right" to armed interference in Panama--stated that he would seek its inclusion in the text of the second treaty also.

Washington's impudent attempts at diktat with respect to Panama have caused indignation even in the bourgeois press. The Washington POST has called them "shameful" and "arrogant," stressing in an editorial that certain U.S. circles "do not consider it necessary to show respect and probity with respect to other countries." These attempts, the newspaper points out, are producing indignation in Panama and other Latin American countries where, it says, "the traditional fears of the possibility of U.S. intervention were instantly revived."

New York, 10 April In an interview with the Chicago SUN-TIMES, O. Torrijos, head of the Panamanian Government, has emphasized the serious danger that 13 years of negotiations could be negated by unfounded and unsubstantiated amendments to the treaties. He stressed that the amendments to the treaty on the canal's neutrality had been unanimously condemned in his country.

Panama, 10 April--The Panamanian public resolutely opposes the amendments which are being made to the texts of the treaties in the U.S. Congress. The newspaper EL MATUTINO points out that by its tactic the Senate is distorting the meaning of the treaties and seeking the legalization of U.S. military bases in the Canal Zone, "which are aimed not only against the Panamanian people but also against all fraternal peoples."

Senate Hawks' Opposition

LD131257Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Martchyan article: "Around the Ratification"]

[Text] The provocative noise surrounding the U.S.-Panamanian treaties on the Panama Canal, which were signed over 6 months ago, is continuing in the United States. Reactionary circles, which have launched a campaign against congressional ratification of the documents, are demanding their unilateral revision in disregard of the legal rights and interests of the Republic of Panama, a considerable part of whose territory--the Panama Canal Zone--has been occupied by the United States for 75 years.

On 17 March the U.S. Senate approved the first of these treaties--on the canal's neutrality--but with a whole series of "reservations" and "amendments", which encroach on Panama's national sovereignty. In particular, they provide for the United States' unilateral right to armed intereference in Panama's internal affairs and also give U.S. ships priority passage through the canal in the event of "extraordinary circumstances." Even the Washington POST has written that such reservations and amendments "will probably give rise to indignation among the Panamanians, for the United States' retention of these 'rights' would in fact mean the further denial of Panama's sovereignty over its own territory."

The noise of the "hawks" in the U.S. Congress is jeopardizing the ratification of the treaties in the form in which they were signed, in the presence of a number of heads of state and government of the Latin American countries and approved in Panama at a nationwide plebiscite.

In the past few days signals have been coming from Washington where the Senate has resumed discussions on ratification of the second canal treaty, which provides for the waterway's transfer to Panamanian Government control by the year 2000--signals which confirm that highly influential U.S. circles intend to thwart ratification of the second treaty by any means or to alter it beyond all recognition with the aid of numerous reservations and amendments.

Commentators note that the question of whether or not the United States will ratify the canal treaties in the form in which they were signed affects the entire spectrum of inter-American relations. The Latin Americans have recently been demanding increasingly persistently the extension to the Western Hemisphere of the principles of equality and mutual respect.

The Panamanian leaders have frequently stressed that any "reservations" and "amendments" encroaching on the country's national dignity and altering the aims of the treaty on the canal's neutrality and complicating the implementation of Panama's effective sovereignty over the country's entire territory are unacceptable to Panama.

The intrigues of the U.S. reactionary circles are nothing but an attempt to resist the Panamanian people's legitimate aspirations to return the canal to their control.

RIVALRY OVER NEW FIGHTERS FEATURES DECEPTION, POLITICS

LD131511Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[V. Boykov article: "Behind the Scenes in Military Business"]

[Text] "The United States competes with other states, companies compete among themselves, one category of troops is opposed to another, politicians squabble...." That is how the American journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT describes the current struggle to equip the armed forces of Western countries with a new generation of fighter planes.

The stakes in this context are high. The United States intends to spend $50 billion for this purpose in the next few years, and its allies will spend the same sum. So a sum of $100 billion is being played for! Western specialists include among the main claimants for the prize four American fighters--the F-14, F-15, F-16, and F-18, the French Mirage, and the Tornado built jointly by Britain, the FRG and Italy. [paragraph continues]

But these machines have far from equal chances. In a sporting struggle the strongest wins. In a contest of monopolies the victor's laurels by no means always go to the best models. Clear evidence of this is provided by the first round of the battle for $100 billion.

It was won by the American F-16 fighter. And the "trophy"--orders from Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway for 348 of these machines--went to the General Dynamics concern, which produces the F-16. The struggle between competing corporations was staunch and uncompromising. But the game was worth the candle: The order from the four West European countries was valued at $2 billion (its value has now almost doubled). Moreover, the winner could count on his plane becoming the basic model for other countries' air forces and had prospects of receiving another $15-20 billion.

The participants in the contest for the "deal of the century," as this contest was christened by the Western press, tried to overtake each other by any means. Such well-used methods as political pressure, bribery, blackmail and false promises, not to mention advertising, were employed. Last year the European "four" signed the final contracts for the purchase of these machines. Supporters of the American fighter attributed the choice to the technical excellence of the model and its relative cheapness. In reality a decisive role was played by military-political factors. Justifying its actions with arguments on the need to standardize the armaments of NATO countries and exercising the right of the strong, Washington put political pressure on its junior partners in the North Atlantic bloc.

The ink had hardly dried on the signed contracts when the price of the F-16 rocketed from 6.1 million per plane to about $10 million. A statement was made recently on a further price increase of another $800,000. However, even that is not the final price. The old price juggling by the American arms industry has operated again, although its "secret" has long been known. Some years ago the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR noted: "The Pentagon and the military-industrial complex often deliberately deceive clients by giving them "cheap" models, whose price increases rapidly in the process of production and for which, in the last analysis, they have to pay through the nose."

The F-16 aircraft, which was advertised "as the first fighter to use space-age technology," turned out to be a machine with serious design faults. A U.S. congressional committee dealing with armaments questions came to that conclusion. The "deal of the century" became known as the "fraud of the century," but fortune did not desert the F-16. The corporation promised to eliminate the faults which had appeared--of course, not free of charge. Advertising and "well-wishers" helped the fighter to "take wing" again. According to the journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT this machine has a brilliant future--the Pentagon and allies of the United States will buy approximately 2,000 F-16 aircraft.

Thus the fate of one piece of the militarist pie, worth $20 billion, is already practically decided. But several more, very valuable "trophies" are still awaiting winners. So the whole struggle still lies ahead. And the aircraft concerns taking part in it are gambling not so much on the excellence of their models as on the patronage of the strong of this world.

Last summer the U.S. Department of the Navy decided to postpone the program to build the F-18 fighter and speed up production of another aircraft--the F-14. This decision irritated the supporters of the F-18. Among them was an influential group of congressmen from Massachusetts. The engines for this model were to be produced by a General Electric Company plant located in their home state.

The leader of this group, Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, telephoned Graham Claytor, secretary of the Navy, and asked him to leave the "Hornet" (the nickname of the F-18) in peace. Nor were the supporters of the "Tomcat"--the F-14--wasting time. The makers of that machine--the Grumman Corporation--managed to get hold of a blueprint of the engine of the rival plane. After a thorough study, the idea was born of using these engines to equip a new version of the already existing A-7 attack plane.

The meaning of this proposal is obvious: to kill two birds with one stone--to bury the dangerous competitor and to mollify the influential congressmen from Massachusetts. Developing the attack on the "Hornet," Navy Under Secretary James Woolsey sent Defense Secretary Harold Brown a letter appealing for complete abandonment of production of the F-18. Woolsey stressed that this idea was supported by his chief, Claytor, and by other Navy leaders. Brown's answer came without delay. The defense secretary had decided...to sharply reduce the output of F-14 fighters and commence the production of five experimental models of the F-18. The first blow was followed by a second. According to American press reports, a secret report prepared by Brown and his staff was recently circulated in the Pentagon. It sharply criticized the activity of the Navy leadership. One item in the accusation stated: The Navy is buying too many expensive aircraft like the F-14 (which costs about $30 million per plane according to a new evaluation) to the detriment of other, cheaper planes. (The price of the "cheap" F-18 is $18 million.) It was stressed that "people who do not promote the aims set out by this leadership should stand down in favor of those who will promote them."

Several American newspapers, publicizing the duel between these naval fighters, acknowledged its political nature, which is camouflaged by arguments on the economic or military advantage of adopting a particular model. "Defense decision-making based exclusively on need," the New York TIMES wrote last summer, "is not, strictly speaking, the usual procedure in postwar Washington. Weapons systems have often been created because they could be created, like the man who climbed Everest solely because it was there."

At present the aviation Everest is literally crammed with new aircraft models. The corporations now have to be assigned roles to decide who will be the victor and who the vanquished. But these definitions are very relative. The military monopolies will not be the losers. Some will receive more, others less. But each will obtain its not inconsiderable share of the military pie. There will still be a loser. This role is allotted to the taxpayer, who will have to pay out the $100 billion for which Western aircraft concerns are now fighting. The main problem is that world peace and security will suffer, since they are in no way furthered by the new billions thrown away on the arms race.

CIA 'MOUNTAINEERING' SCHEME IN INDIA BACKFIRES

LD131900Y Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 13 TASS--New instances of criminal activity by the Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S. have come to light. They involve subversive activities of the spying agency against foreign states. This was announced at a press conference here by the well-known American journalist, on the staff of the ROLLING STONE magazine Howard Cohn.

He revealed information received from two former CIA agents about the agency's secret operations on Indian territory in the 60s, particularly the secret installation, on Himalayan peaks near the Chinese-Indian border, of special stations to collect information about the PRC's nuclear test programme.

For this purpose the CIA recruited in 1964 fourteen American mountaineers who agreed to work for the spying agency. They underwent special training at the CIA's secret base at Harvey Point in North Carolina and then rehearsed their future operations on the peak at McKinley Mountain in Alaska.

Towards the autumn of 1965 the group of mountaineering spies moved to northern India to the foothills of peak Nanda Devi, to the top of which they were to deliver and install a spying detection station. A special rucksack contained a portable nuclear installation with radioactive isotopes of plutonium-238 for powering the station.

Attempts to reach the peak and set up the equipment failed, however, because of bad weather which set in for a long period, and 600 metres short of their destination the CIA mountaineers gave up further attempts, deciding to continue the effort in next spring, and to leave meanwhile their dangerous load--the nuclear installation, up on the mountain in a place hidden among the rocks, having camouflaged it with boulders.

Upon returning to the spot in April 1966, the agents discovered that the installation with dangerous isotopes disappeared as a result of mountain avalanches. All the attempts to recover the dangerous cargo failed and the CIA, afraid of an international scandal, decided to "forget" about the operation, concealing the loss of the dangerous radio-active cargo in the snows of Nanda Devi. Nor was the Indian Government informed of any of these operations or happenings.

A year later the mountaineering spies returned once again to the foothills of another Himalayan peak, Nanda Kot, and set up a new detection station on its peak.

Howard Cohn stressed at a press conference that the matter of the nuclear installation lost on the Nanda Devi mountain assumes special significance because the system of India's biggest river, the Ganges, starts from the glaciers of that mountain peak. According to the journalist, plutonium-238 emmits deadly radio-active irradiation for 300-500 years. Even if one assumes, he noted, that the shell of the nuclear installation was not damaged in the avalanche, the metal jacket of the isotopes container will inescapably begin, if it has not begun yet, to leak radio-active radiation as a result of corrosion. It is quite probable that the radio-active cargo has reached the Ganges water system, Howard Cohn said. Using the water for drinking and fish as food, even a microscopic content of radio-active plutonium sedimentation may lead to grave cancer diseases. If the CIA cargo lost in the snows of the Himalayas is not found and rendered harmless, the hazard will threaten the lives of hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of Indians, he stressed.

The new facts about the dirty activities of the CIA caused indignation among the American public. Congressmen Richard Ottinger and John Dingell demanded that the U.S. Government investigate CIA's secret operations in India.

A spokesman for the spy department had no comment on the challenges against the CIA.

U.S. ATTEMPTS IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION OF THIRD WORLD NEWS

LD1312162 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 13, TASS--The TASS political commentator, Oleg Anichkin, writes: The desire of developing countries to set up their own joint news service with the object of ridding the press of young independent countries for good from domination by Western mass media, which constantly distort the life and struggle of their peoples, counters strong resistance by the propaganda organs of the imperialist states, above all, the USA. On various pleas and slogans, steps are being taken to hamper effective activity of the joint news pool of developing countries, and at times to subvert it and reduce its activity to naught.

Judging from everything, these purposes were also served by a recent Cairo International Conference on International Mass Media and the Developing World: Prospects of Cooperation. The conference was attended by representatives of mass media of Western countries and some developing states. More than half the participants had come from the United States. Among them were representatives of the AP and UPI agencies, the TIME and NEWSWEEK weeklies, the New York TIMES daily and also Berry Jagoda, the President's special assistant for media and public affairs.

Preparations for and the holding of the conference itself were subsidized by the United States, and its proceedings were based on reports made by American representatives. In diverse variations their keynote was: The idea of setting up a new pool of non-aligned countries was allegedly fallacious and supposedly there was no real threat of the developing states' "news dependence" on Western mass media and so on, and so forth. In the same spirit, it was ascertained that the practical activity of their news pool was very weak and needed assistance. As a result, it was proposed to set up a multinational pool which would include representatives of the main news agencies of capitalist and non-aligned countries. A proposal was made for making "experienced Western journalists" available to the pool. The pool, according to the Washington scheme, should be headed by a directorate, which includes representatives of the United States and other capitalist countries. This new mixed pool, depending on the West, including financially, would compete with the existing pool, uniting the news agencies of developing countries.

To drag through its idea, the United States needed its own creature among developing states. It was found in Egypt. The management of the MENA agency actively promoted the holding of the conference and supported the provocation, designed to subvert the agency pool of the non-alined countries. The representatives of a number of those countries drew attention to the fact that the MENA director-general refused to attend a meeting of the coordinating committee of the news pool of the non-aligned countries in Indonesia so as to participate in the Cairo conference.

The representatives of the developing countries assess the proposal for a "multinational news pool" as a United States attempt at retaining in the future, too, the domination of leading Western press agencies in preparing and distributing news pleasing them. The developing states, they declared, are able to assess developments in the world independently without help from "Western assistants."

The imperialists countries' attempts at undermining the news pool of non-aligned countries and making it dependent on them cannot be assessed otherwise than ideological subversion.

OUTCOME OF NPC DEBATE ON MAOIST POLICIES REVIEWED

LD131241Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 15, 7 Apr 78 pp 12-14 LD

[V. Vasilyev article: "What Lies Behind the Decisions of the National People's Congress Session"]

[Text] NOVOYE VREMYA readers have asked the editorial board to discuss explicitly the decisions that were made at the recent PRC National People's Congress [NPC] session in Peking and its ultimate effect.

As already reported, an NPC session was held 26 February through 5 March in Peking. Its work was based on directions contained in Hua Kuo-feng's report on the government activities and in Yeh Chien-ying's report on constitutional changes. The session adopted a new PRC Constitution and a new national anthem, formed the NPC Standing Committee and approved the composition of the PRC State Council.

Of course, the complexity and contradictory nature of the processes occuring in China were reflected in the decisions adopted. It is obvious from the session documents that the new leadership is striving to preserve the fundamental Maoist ideology, the reliance on permanent purges and the policy of militarization and subordinating socioeconomic development to preparations for war. But in this area the leadership has been forced to revise the most odious Maoist directives whose implementation has brought industry, agriculture, education, culture and public health to an impasse. It is difficult to assess this deviation from certain old directives as anything other than a quest for more effective ways to implement the same hegemonic aspirations that represented the essence of the "Mao line."

Another characteristic feature of the session was the compromising nature of its decisions. This is explained by the balance of forces between the various factions that form the present leadership.

Judging by Chinese press reports, the session primarily attempted to legitimize the results of the extremely acute struggle that erupted in the top echelon of the Peking leadership after Mao's death. Great attention was paid to confirming the necessity and validity of the struggle against the "gang of four" which, as is well known, has resulted in the purge of Mao Tse-tung's immediate supporters who held high party and state posts. It has been stressed in every possible way that the "four" and their supporters defied and even opposed Mao, whereas actually they were the most orthodox adherents of the "great helmsman's" ideas.

The rout of the "gang of four" was declared to conclude the first "Cultural Revolution" and the present period is being called a "new period" in China's history. At the same time, Hua Kuo-feng's report stresses that criticism of the "four" remains a "paramount concern" in the near future and that this struggle continues.

The Chinese leadership regards purges as the main method of removing not only supporters of the "four" but also any who may doubt the infallibility of "Mao's thoughts" and display a critical attitude toward them. It regards itself as having the sole right to abandon certain Maoist directives--without these actions, it is impossible to make people work, to boost the economy or at least assuage the masses.

As is well known, the exposure of the "gang of four's" crimes despite Peking's attempts to channel criticism within a definite framework has made it possible to understand more fully the antisocialist nature of the "Cultural Revolution" that carried the "gang of four" to power. The critics of the "four" have essentially been obliged to admit that, as a result of the "Cultural Revolution," conditions evolved in which a narrow group was able "to implant an unrestrained fascist dictatorship," "to persecute revolutionary cadre workers and the people's masses" and to "violently undermine the national economy and wreck the work of socialist building."

But the appeal frequently made in the past by the "four" was heard again at the session: "Reinforce and augment the great gains of the Cultural Revolution." It also stated the continuing need to follow Maoist theory with respect for the so-called "continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Many foreign China specialists link the eulogizing of the "Cultural Revolution" with the struggle for posts waged within the Chinese leadership. Indeed, the exposure of its pernicious consequences has brought many of those promoted in the "Cultural Revolution" under criticism. These people, PEOPLES' DAILY wrote a few days before the NPC session, feared that the further development of criticism of the "four" would reveal their own deeds and undermine their political positions. Possessing a certain amount of power, they became--according to the newspaper--"suppressors" paralyzing the masses' activities. To judge by the session materials and the results of the formation of the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council, the "suppressors" have succeeded not only in retaining power but also in keeping in major posts some of the people whom the Chinese press has called "slippery individuals" and "weathercocks."

Among the members of the NPC Standing Committee, just as among the 13 vice premiers of the State Council and 37 ministers and State Committee chairmen, there is a group of old cadre workers with experience in economic management who have been subjected to criticism since the "Cultural Revolution." This group included those who even recently were being accused of ties with the "four." The Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN writes that the power struggle between those promoted during the "Cultural Revolution" and old cadres who suffered as a result of it is far from over. "In other words," the newspaper points out, "the situation remains fraught with instability."

An important place at the session was allocated to economic questions. This is explained primarily by the serious position of the country's economy. Hua Kuo-feng's report stated that "the entire national economy was almost on the brink of catastrophe." China's previous lag behind the leading level of world science and technology "has again increased in recent years," he said. The desire to address the country's vital economic needs is also dictated by other considerations. The stabilization of the economy is regarded in Peking as a lever to strengthen the new leadership's authority and introducing "universal order."

The course toward the modernization of agriculture, industry, defense, science and technology has been proposed as the most important statewide task. This course was proposed by Chou En-lai at the last NPC session in January 1975. Subsequently, after Chou's death, Teng Hsiao-ping--who, as is known, was stripped of all his party and state posts at that time on Mao Tse-tung's instructions--was severely criticized for his attempt to implement the "four modernizations." Loyalty to the course of modernization in the four spheres, designed to advance China to the level of the most developed countries by the end of the century, was confirmed at this year's session.

The period [illegible] the decisive stage in achieving the scheduled goal. According to the [illegible] of the 10-year plan for the development of the national economy which was discussed at the session, it is anticipated that in 1985 grain production will reach 400 million tons, and steel production--60 million tons; and that China will "emerge among the foremost of the world's countries" in terms of coal and oil extraction and the generation of electric power. However, no precise definition of the methods to achieve the scheduled tasks is discernible in the session's materials. Foreign economists believe that in aiming at high rates similar to the "Great Leap Forward", the leadership intends to raise the morale of the leadership cadres and the masses. Judging from all indications, many Chinese specialists also doubt the feasibility of fulfilling the schedules. It was not insignificant that Hua Kuo-feng's report contained sharp criticism of those who "suffer from a lack of faith and who consider that such-and-such cannot be fulfilled".

It was emphasized at the session that, to fulfill the economic tasks, it is important to follow the example of the Taching oilfields and the Tschai brigade of the people's communes in Shansi Province. Just what is this path? It is a method of implementing the Maoist directive for obtaining additional assets for the country's militarization with the aid of the maximum intensification of labor, stress on heavy manual labor, the minimal expenditure on social and cultural needs and the freezing of the working people's low living standard.

At the same time the new Chinese leadership has been forced to seek other ways of boosting the people's labor activity. Thus, mention was made at the session of the need to "oppose wage leveling," and "to combine moral with material incentives."

As is known, wage leveling and the abandonment of material incentives were the direct expression of Mao Tse-tung's economic directives introduced as a result of the Cultural Revolution. The present amendment to economic policy is regarded by certain Western observers as proof of the unannounced return by Peking to many elements of the economic management practice which had proved efficient during the first 5-year plan.

The acceleration of the country's economic development has indeed become a vital requirement which coincides with the fundamental interests of the Chinese people. However, the valid question arises: Can certain amendments to Peking's economic policy be effective if the old Maoist directives for the militarization of the country, preparation for war and so forth are retained?

It was pointed out at the NPC session that as a result of implementing the course of modernization, "defense might well become even stronger and the material and cultural standard of the people's life will rise significantly." In this connection, observers believe that the emphasis on military needs reflects the general direction of China's economic policy and, in effect, jeopardizes the possibility of improving the people's life. Peking leaders have repeatedly indicated that the development of such basic sectors as the fuel industry and electricity, metallurgy and machine building must, above all, supply military needs. Proceeding from the Maoist premise of the "inevitability" of a new world war, the new Chinese leadership set this task at the session: "Without loss of time, to increase our economic and defense might at an accelerated rate."

In evaluating the new Constitution, political observers believe it incorporates those changes which will assist the Chinese leadership in establishing "universal order" in the country and achieving the plans to create a "mighty China."

Attention is attracted by the restoration of a series of provisions on the election process to organs of power and on civil rights, which were contained in the first PRC Constitution in 1954 but were removed from the 1975 Constitution.

But this is actually the renewal of a facade, the semblance of democracy. The provisions of the new Constitution do not conform to Chinese practice. Suffice it to say that Chinese citizens were deprived of the right to elect deputies to this NPC session. Deputies were chosen in so-called "democratic consultations" at sessions of people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and centrally governed municipalities. But nobody elected the deputies of these congresses. There is a similar situation concerning the articles on citizens' rights. Thus, Article 45 of the Constitution contains the rights to "the broad expression of opinions, complete exposition of views, wide discussion and putting up wall posters." If this is true, how are we to understand the ban on those "wallposters" which criticize ties to the "four" certain people promoted by the Cultural Revolution who remain in power? The mass purges of dissidents make a mockery of the right to "the broad expression of opinions."

If a retreat from certain detrimental Maoist principles can be detected in the session materials' approach to questions of economic development, culture and education, Peking maintains complete loyalty to "Mao's line in foreign policy. This is revealed primarily in the attempts to represent the USSR as "enemy number one."

As is known, on the eve of the NPC session, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent the NPC Standing Committee a message which expressed the Soviet Union's desire to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations without preliminary conditions, on the principles of equality, mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and nonuse of force. In this context, a proposal was made to hold a bilateral meeting at a sufficiently high level.

The Soviet Union's new constructive initiative met with the approval of the international public and all peace-loving forces. Unfortunately, the Chinese leadership again responded negatively. As is obvious from the report at the NPC session and the response to the Soviet Union's initiative, Peking is proposing unacceptable preliminary conditions connected with territorial claims and attempts to encroach upon the sovereignty of the USSR.

It is not hard to see that the Chinese leadership's rejection of realistic ways to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations and its elevation of hostility toward the Soviet Union to the rank of party and state policy are dictated by great-power, hegemonist aspirations. Inside the country such a course is designed to justify its militarization and the Chinese people's low material and cultural living standards, while in the international arena it is used by Peking to form a bloc with the most reactionary forces of imperialism.

From the rostrum of the NPC session the Chinese leadership appealed for the creation of a "broad front" of struggle against the Soviet Union, that is to say, to retain the very policy line actively pursued by the "gang of four." It tried to present this provocative appeal as a means of "deferring" the start of a world war. Actually, Peking is waging, under the flag of anti-Sovietism, an offensive designed to wreck detente. Its position on the disarmament question, in particular, says something about this.

Peking, as is known, is appealing to the United States to refrain from any agreements with the USSR on strategic arms limitation. It is also charming the West European countries into increasing war preparations and rejecting the development of political, economic and cultural ties with the socialist countries. The Chinese leadership is appealing to those countries which, in the words of the PEOPLES' DAILY, do not have sufficient nuclear might, or have not yet begun production of these weapons, to arm themselves. It declares that it sees nothing irregular in the spread of neutron weapons.

Immediately after the session another nuclear weapon test was conducted in China's atmosphere. Peking is inviting Western countries to take part in increasing its nuclear missile potential.

Thus, judging by the results of the NPC session, the new Chinese leadership shows no desire to discard the path of Maoism. Life, however, has shown that following the fallacious aims of Maoism based on hegemonist aspirations is a dangerous course with no future.

CHINESE PRESS' DISMAY AT NEUTRON BOMB DECISION SCORED

LD140605Y Moscow TASS in English 0527 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

["Peking Inciters"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 14, TASS--TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

For several days now Washington's decision to defer the manufacture of that new barbarous mass annihiliation weapon--the neutron bomb--is being widely discussed and commented upon in the pages of the world press. If one is to single out the main and basic from these commentaries, there is every ground to say that world public opinion, all supporters of detente regard this step of the White House as only a halfway measure, reflecting the indecision and inconsistency of the Carter administration regarding matters pertaining to curbing the arms race, as a far cry from meeting the demands of the peoples. However, there are comments of another character, the ill-wishers of detente, the adherents to the arms race are extremely annoyed by the fact that the neutron bomb is not put on the production line today. Pulling in the same harness with them is the Peking leadership.

As is known, Peking's chief mouthpiece--the paper JENMIN JIHPAO [PEOPLES' DAILY] several months ago announced that the "neutron bomb is not so bad after all". The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [NCNA] stated full support for the West German ultra from the CDU-CSU, M. Werner, who lauded the neutron weapon to the sky during his stay in the PRC.

During a recent voyage to China by the chairman of the land group of the CSU in the West German Bundestag, F. Zimmermann, his Peking hosts, who included, according to the DPA agency, Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Teng Hsiao-ping, went as far as to assert that for the West to reject the neutron bomb would be "crazy".

Here, now is the latest statement of the NCNA on the same score: Commenting on Washington's decision to postpone the manufacture of the neutron weapon, the Chinese news agency does not conceal its irritation that the White House, in the face of protests ever more loudly resounding in the world, was not bold enough to O.K. the horrible means of mass annihiliation, and had to manoeuvre.

The position of the Chinese news agency, which expressed itself in favour of the neutron bomb--this supreme lethal weapon, whose manufacture, moreover, would enhance the arms race, is very close to the stand taken by NATO leading quarters, writes the French paper L'HUMANITE in connection with the Chinese news agency's statement. This is absolutely true. Appearing in the role of a champion of the neutron bomb, Peking confirmed once again that in the name of its great power hegemonistic ambitions it is prepared to link up with the most aggressive militarist imperialist circles.

PEKING WALL POSTERS REVEAL CRISIS FACING PRC LEADERSHIP

LD121634Y Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

["Fearing People"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 12, TASS--TASS political commentator Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

Foreign news agencies report that in connection with the day of remembrance of fallen heroes, tatsihpao, wall papers, were pasted up in recent days in the Tienanmen square and other places in Peking. These wall papers dealt mostly with the bloody events in the Chinese capital of April 5, 1976, and with the present-day situation in the country. About 100 thousand people dissatisfied with the Maoist policy--the toughening of the military bureaucratic regime, political instability, economic difficulties and the plight of the working people, gathered in the Tienanmen square on that memorable day two years ago. The authorities cruelly suppressed these anti-Maoist protests. Wholesale arrests were made in the capital. A part of the arrested persons were sentenced to different terms in prison, including to long prison terms. Some people were executed. The disturbances spread from Peking to other cities and provinces. Tens of millions of people took part in them, the wall papers say.

The April events of 1976 confirmed that the interests of the Chinese people and of the Maoist rulers are incompatible. Official Peking, however, described these events as a "counter-revolutionary incident".

The authors of the wall papers that are now displayed in Peking demand a thorough investigation of the causes of what happened on April 5, 1976. They demand that the results of this investigation be published and the cases of persons who were then subjected to reprisals be revised so that all charges against them be dropped and also demand material compensation to the families of those who were subjected to reprisals. Almost all wall papers carry the slogan "long live the movement of April 5."

After Mao Tse-tung's death and the removal of the "gang of four", the wall papers touched upon the April events many times. But the present Peking leadership is utterly silent on this question.

Peking fears speaking the truth about the past. And this is understandable for the present Chinese leaders were among those who then assessed the events in the Tienanmen Square as counter-revolutionaries' sortie and who pinned responsibility for these events on the deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Deputy Premier of the State Council of the PRC Teng Hsiao-ping. On the decision of the political bureau of the CCP Central Committee, with Mao Tse-tung's consent, Teng Hsiao-ping was then stripped of all his high posts in the party and government.

Describing the present-day situation in China, the author of one tatsihpao writes that "the Chinese revolution has suffered a defeat. The present power is not the power of the proletariat." "The present state of affairs shows that the masses are still subjected to persecution, the forces engendered by the revolution have been destroyed, the set of directives advanced by the "gang of four" continues operating in the political and economic spheres." In connection with the martyr's death of former Minister of Education of the PRC Chou Jung-hsin on April 13, 1976, the author of the wall paper asked who had been heading the central government then. The Peking correspondent of FRANCE PRESSE points out that in the opinion of observers in Peking this is a hint at those figures who held the leading posts two years ago and who are at the helm in the country now. Recalling "horrible torture" of which "the gang of four" was accused immediately after it had been overthrown, the author of the wallpaper writes: "are the things any better now? Not so." Many wall papers assure "glorious participants in the April 5 action that their struggle is not over, that this was only the beginning." The events that took place then and the wall papers that appeared in Peking now show that the Chinese people refuse to put up with the Maoist orders in the country, that Maoism is living through another crisis.

PRC USES 'UNSAVORY' MEANS TO ACHIEVE POLITICAL AIMS

LD102115Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

["The Slanderers Have Been Unmasked"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 April--TASS observer Nikolay Grigoryev reports: It has been noticed for quite a while that in Peking no opportunity is missed to exaggerate the notorious "Soviet threat." Any pretext is acceptable to the present Chinese leadership: a meeting of NATO members or a conference of Chinese agricultural workers, a visit to China by a foreign public figure or another sensational story about the struggle against the notorious "gang of four."

Mao's successors are employing the clumsiest anti-Soviet inventions of the Western propaganda. They tirelessly repeat the ravings of those irresponsible politicians who employ fables about Soviet tanks virtually prepared to attack the shores of the Atlantic as a means to get new appropriations for the arms race.

Reading the Peking papers, one might believe that the sole concern of the world is how not to fall victim to "Soviet aggression." Sometimes, however, Peking's propaganda mechanism misfires and the ugly faces of the Chinese provocateurs are unmasked. This is what happened quite recently during the visit to the PRC of Norwegian Foreign Minister, K. Frydenlund. On this occasion, NCNA interviewed the chairman of the ruling Norwegian Labor Party, Reiulf Steen. Soon afterward, it was disseminating a new heap of anti-Soviet slander throughout the world. After reading the interview in the NCNA summary, R. Steen was astonished and immediately issued a rebuttal saying, quoting the Norwegian paper FRIHETEN, "it goes without saying that I never said anything of the kind. It is a total fabrication. I did not assert that Norway is being threatened at this moment or anything which could have been interpreted in this way. In my conversation with the NCNA correspondent there was no reference on my part to the idea that the Soviet Union represented a threat to Norway or that our country is endangered." In Peking they clearly reckon that all means are legal in order to achieve the political aim of Maoism, including the most unsavory means.

GDR PAPER REPORTS ON CEMA AVIATION SCHOOL IN USSR

AU062036Y East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 5 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Article by Nikolay Oprishko, head of the Civil Aviation Department of the CEMA Secretariat: "A School of Future Pilots"]

[Summary] In December 1974 eight CEMA countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, the MPR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR--decided to build a center for the joint training of civil aviation flight, dispatch and technical personnel in Ulyanovsk. At present the construction work is in full swing. This center, to be put into operation in 1981, will insure high quality training of specialists cadres for the new planes--giant or supersonic aircraft--that will be put into service in the coming years.

The Ulyanovsk training center will be equipped with modern laboratory equipment, with a large number of technical training equipment and flight simulators, as well as landing facilities for supersonic and giant aircraft.

"In line with the general agreement, the USSR will take charge of building the center and supplying it with the required aircraft and equipment. The USSR will also provide the instructors and the material and financial means for the operation of the center. In accordance with their share in the project costs, the other participants will supply materials, machinery and equipment under a coordinated schedule. After the center becomes operational in 1981, the Soviet Union will in turn take over the training of aviation specialists of these countries.

"The training will be based on instruction plans and programs coordinated by the CEMA countries. In addition to flight crews, ground personnel and air traffic controllers for all new types of aircraft will also be trained. The landing strip will be furnished with the technical equipment for automatic all-weather landings. Moreover, it is also planned, for training purposes, to install air traffic control equipment in special cabins in addition to flight simulators." In this manner it will be possible to simulate all flight phases, and to insure high-quality training while reducing the actual flight hours required for the adjustment to a new type of aircraft, thus also lowering the training costs.

CSSR FEDERAL ASSEMBLY LEADER INDRA INTERVIEWED ON VISIT

LD132100Y Moscow in Czech & Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1700 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Unidentified correspondent's 13 April interview in Moscow with Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, prior to his departure for home--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Chairman, what were the aims of the Federal Assembly visit to the Soviet Union? How do you assess the development of contacts and cooperation between the highest representative bodies of our country?

[Answer] Primarily we set ourselves the task of continuing the good traditions which exist in the cooperation between the CSSR Federal Assembly and the USSR Supreme Soviet. The most valuable thing in these traditions, and something we also wanted to do, is the exchange of practical activity experiences of our highest representative bodies, and apart from that, we wanted, in our humble way, to contribute also to the great edifice of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. We consider relations with the USSR Supreme Soviet as very useful.

I think that these relations are rooted to political contacts between our two countries and that they are guided by the policy of the CPSU and the CPCZ. We are naturally looking for experiences in those areas where they are most abundant and greatest, and it is undeniable that the USSR Supreme Soviet and, after all, Soviets at all levels, have accumulated in the course of socialist construction--and now in the stage of construction of communism--very great experience in implementing the rule of the working class and other working people. It was exceptionally interesting that we were staying in the Soviet Union at a time when the new Constitution of the USSR was being introduced into life and when the individual union republics were approving their constitutions. We were extremely lucky, and I would like to emphasize this, to be able to attend a session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet precisely at the time when the new Constitution of the Russian federation was being adopted. As long as we live, we shall never forget this experience.

[Question] Your visit to the USSR was taking place at a time when Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was touring the eastern regions of our country. Among other things, he was talking to the sailors of the Soviet Pacific Fleet. How do you evaluate the address delivered by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev from the international point of view?

[Answer] If you will allow me, I would like above all to express my personal admiration for the tour undertaken by Comrade Brezhnev. From the human point of view, it was undoubtedly not an easy tour, it was a demanding tour in the course of which he traveled over a huge part of the world, held discussions, visited enterprises, and talked with the working people and with party and Soviet officials. Naturally, it is not for me to evaluate the address delivered by Comrade Brezhnev, but I would like to express my personal impressions.

I think that in this address as always in the Soviet Union's policy and above all in addresses by Comrade Brezhnev, very clear and convincing words were said about the stance of the Soviet Union on delicate international political issues, above all, those dealing with the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. I think that the address by Comrade Brezhnev, like, the entire USSR foreign policy was comprehensible to every ordinary man and all the people who really want peace and want to strengthen it. It was clearly said, and it is being confirmed during all deliberations between the USSR and the United States, that it is impossible to force upon the Soviet Union inequality in any dialog, above all in the talks on the limitation of strategic weapons; that it is impossible to talk to the Soviet Union from the position of strength, and that, the USSR cannot be forced to its knees.

I think that now it is the United States' turn to respond, but a lot also depends on the activiation of all peace forces all over the world. The aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the military-industrial complex which influences policy over there more strongly, must take into account that they cannnot go ahead with their selfish plans and endanger mankind with their irresponsible policy. I interpreted Comrade Brezhnev's address in this sense.

[Question] What impressions are you leaving the Soviet Union with? Are you and all other members of the delegation satisfied with its results?

[Answer] We knew, of course, that, as always, we would be received in the Soviet Union in a very friendly way. However, the reality surpassed all our expectations. This goes for our stay in Soviet Moldavia, in Kiev, in the visits to the enterprises we saw--for example, the research institute of super-hard materials in Kiev, or the automobile enterprise in Moscow, named after the Leninist Komsomol--and also in meetings of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. We are not talking about expressions of formal friendship. We particularly appreciate the fact that everywhere we received extremely detailed information, comrades were talking very openly not only about successes but also about the problems they struggle with and overcome every day. The strongest impressions were: The successes achieved by the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, in implementing the conclusions of the 25th CPSU Congress; and the tremendous optimism which is virtually in abundance in every word and every deed of the Soviet people--optimism that they will be able to successfully meet the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan both in the sphere of economy and in ideology, political education and general standards of education. On behalf of our working people and our Communist Party we wish the Soviet people everywhere new successes in this noble struggle for a better tomorrow and still better future.

Departs Moscow For Home

LD131725Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Federal Assembly of the CSSR, led by Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today left Moscow for home. The delegation has been in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Yasnov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

RESULTS OF ZHIVKOV VISIT TO JAPAN APPROVED

LD122216Y Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 12, TASS--The Bulgarian State Council has met here today to consider the results of the recent official visit by Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov to Japan.

The State Council approved the results of the visit which gave a new impetus to the bilateral relations and brought up to a higher level the mutually-beneficial cooperation between Bulgaria and Japan. The State Council stressed that the visit was a major contribution to consolidating the policy of peaceful coexistence in relations between states with different social structures and promoting peace and international security.

USSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER SEES BULGARIAN COUNTERPART

LD132140Y Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A meeting took place today between Nikolay Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, and Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian foreign trade minister. Issues were discussed on the development of Soviet-Bulgarian trade and economic relations.

Present at the talks was Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian amabassador to USSR.

SOVIET-BULGARIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION ENDS MEETING

LD132215Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1543 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 13 April--A regular meeting of the Soviet-Bulgarian intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation took place in Sofia 10-13 April.

Specific questions on the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, arising from the existing principled understandings between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, were examined at the meeting. Great attention was attached to questions concerning specialization and coordination of production in a number of industries.

The commission had a detailed discussion on the progress of construction and reconstruction of the main projects due for commissioning and being constructed with the technical assistance of the USSR. The reports of the foreign trade ministries of both countries on the results of trade turnover talks for 1978 and on the progress of mutual commodity supplies were also examined at the meeting. A number of new agreements on economic cooperation were signed. The Soviet delegation was headed by Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Bulgarian by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

On 13 April Stanko Todorov, chairman of the BCP Council of Ministers, received the head of the Soviet delegation. On the same day the Soviet delegation left for Moscow.

DEMICHEV DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD131531Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, left for Belgrade 10 April at the invitation of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

He was seen off at the airport by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Belgrade, 10 April TASS--P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister, met with T. Jakovlevski, member of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Committee for Science and Culture. During the conversation it was noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia in the field of culture has attained a high level and continues to expand with every passing year. This helps to strengthen the friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of both countries. The main directions for the further development of cultural cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia were discussed.

GOSTEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAV VISIT

LD121049Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the LCY a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by B.I. Gostev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Section, was in Yugoslavia 3 through 8 April, and familiarized itself with the activity of the LCY in implementing the main directions in economic policy.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the LCY Central Committee, the Yugoslav Federal Institute for Social Planning, the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Finance and the Yugoslav Economic Council, visited the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and was received by M. Mesihovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Executive Bureau.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON POLISH VISIT BY DANISH COMMUNISTS

LD132221Y Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, April 13, TASS--A delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark led by its chairman J. Jensen, visited Poland on April 7-11 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. During the visit, the delegation was met by the First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek.

A communique published here notes they discussed key problems of the international situation. Views were also exchanged on topical questions of the international communist and working-class movement. The PUWP and the CPD, come out for further deepening detente in Europe and spreading it to other parts of the world. This facilitates the consolidation of democratic and progressive forces, is a prerequisite for the solution of the basic problems of our time and eliminating the threat of war for all time. The two parties note the necessity for the complete and consistent implementation of the Helsinki conference's final act whose principles were confirmed at the Belgrade meeting.

The two parties come out resolutely against plans to manufacture and deploy in Europe neutron weapons. These plans lead to a new phase in the arms race, enhance the threat of an outbreak of nuclear war in Europe. The broadest support for all initiatives, including those of the socialist countries, and also for the draft of an international convention on banning the manufacture, stockpiling, deployment and use of neutron weapons, submitted by the socialist states at the U.N. Disarmament Committee in Geneva, is vital for averting that danger. The two parties come out for the further development of economic cooperation among European states. In this context they support the idea of holding all-European congress on questions of cooperation in the field of environmental protection, energy and transport.

During the meetings views were exchanged on strengthening the unity of actions of the communist movement on the basis of the principles of internationalist solidarity, equality, and independence of every party. Both parties came out for the consistent implementation, in interaction with other fraternal parties, of the programme of building in Europe peace, security cooperation and social progress, adopted at the Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties. The PUWP and the CPD coordinated questions pertaining to the further expansion and enrichment of fraternal cooperation in different fields.

GDR'S FISCHER STOPS IN KIEV, MEETS SHEVEL

AU131130Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] SED Central Committee member and GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Fischer, yesterday made a short stop in the Ukrainian capital on his way to Iran. At Borispol Airport the guest was welcomed by Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Shevel and other officials. The welcoming party included GDR Consul General in Kiev Roscher. Shevel and Fischer had a friendly conversation.

The Ukrainian ministry of foreign affairs hosted a luncheon in honor of the fraternal country's minister.

CONTINUING TRADE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EEC, JAPAN VIEWED

LD131538Y Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, April 13 TASS--Another round of talks on a settlement of trade and economic contradictions between Japan and EEC countries is beginning in the capital of Denmark today. Nobuhiko Ushiba, Japanese minister of state without portfolio, who is arriving here is to meet K.B. Andersen, president of the Council of Ministers of the EEC, Danish minister of foreign affairs, and Knud Heinessen, Danish minister of finance.

Relations between the Nine and Japan have been characterised lately by serious friction the cause of which lies in the continually growing deficit of the EEC's balance of trade with Japan. Last year alone, despite the repeated demands by the Nine that Japan reduce its exports to Western Europe and increase the import of West European manufactures and farm products, the EEC's deficit in trade with Japan increased by 2 billion dollars and amounted to more than five billion dollars.

The present visit by Nobuhiko Ushiba to Europe is far from being the first meeting of representatives of the EEC and Japan in recent months. Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the Commission of the European Communities, and the EEC delegation led by Benedict Meinell, special representative of the commission, visited Tokyo in February and March. During the talks Japan promised that in 1978 it would reduce its favourable balance of trade with the Nine by one third.

FRG'S SCHMIDT WELCOMES UPCOMING BREZHNEV VISIT

LD131410Y Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 13, TASS--Delivering a policy statement in Bundestag today, the FRG's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has expressed profound satisfaction with the coming official visit to be paid to the FRG by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, early in May.

Helmut Schmidt said he regarded the Soviet leader's visit as confirmation of the fact that the Soviet Union attached great significance to the development of relations between the two countries. I expect a constructive exchange of opinions not only on our bilateral relations but also on questions of the policy of detente in Europe and on pressing problems of world politics. The chancellor pointed out that his profound conviction was that such an exchange of opinions would promote further documentary consolidation of the mutual desire to continue the policy of detente and promote mutual understanding.

SOVIET-FINNISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION HIGHLIGHTED

LD131539Y Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 15, Signed to Press 3 Apr 78 p 21 LD

[Article by Yu. Piskulov, candidate of economic sciences and deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade's administration for trade with Westerr countries: "Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation"]

[Text] The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the Republic of Finland is 30 years old. The treaty was signed in Moscow on 6 April 1948 and has twice been extended for 20-year terms before expiring--in 1955 and 1970. Soviet-Finnish cooperation has been developing in the postwar years on the basis of this treaty. During the visit to Moscow in May 1977 by Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum, observed that this cooperation "expresses in material terms the principled line in interstate relations which the Soviet Union has consistently defended from the first days of its existence. The just principles of international intercourse which all peace-loving states now advocate, have become a reality here."

Under contemporary conditions, cooperation among states is assessed not only in terms of the benefit which it brings to each of the partners, but also in the way such cooperation accords with restructuring international relations to follow just and democratic principles in the interests of the peaceful cooperation of states. The USSR and Finland proceed from the premise that the principles of relations among states agreed to at the all-European conference in Helsinki, and which have been applied for a long time now in the practice of Soviet-Finnish cooperation, will continue to remain the guiding principles in their mutual relations.

"I am sure," U.K. Kekkonen, observed, "that when relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are assessed in the future, the word 'trust' will be one of the key words."

Reliable Basis

The significance of the favorable atmosphere for cooperation created by the efforts of both sides is difficult to overestimate at this time. The long-term program for the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland up to the year 1990 which was signed in May 1977 has become a vivid new manifestation of this favorable atmosphere. This prospect not only enables the cooperating sides to plan, for years to come, production, employment, capital investment and subsidiary deliveries [subpostavki], which in itself signifies an enhancement of production and trade efficiency, but also accords with the highest aim of contemporary policy on the European Continent and throughout the world.

The long-term program schedules a considerable increase in commodity turnover between our countries--to R12 billion in 1981-1985 and R14-16 billion in 1986-1990. The current 5-year agreement for 1976-1980, like the previous agreements, is being successfully implemented.

The program provides for continued deliveries from the USSR to Finland of petroleum and petroleum products, coal, natural gas, electric power, and various types of machinery and equipment which are important for Finland's economy. The delivery of nonferrous metals and nonferrous rolled metals, certain types of ferrous rolled metals, coke for the metallurgical industry, fertilizers, chemicals, timber goods, cottongand other products will also continue.

It is envisaged that the building of ships in Finland to USSR orders will continue. It is planned to increase the volume of deliveries to R1.4-1.6 billion in 1981-1985 and to R1.6-1.8 billion in 1986-1990. This will insure the appropriate work load and employment level in the Finnish shipbuilding industry which, against the background of the chronic shipbuilding crisis in the majority of West European countries, is taken as being one more vivid advantage of the mutually beneficial long-term cooperation. An increase in deliveries to the Soviet Union of other types of Finnish machine building products, and the further export of timber and paper goods, cables, chemicals, consumer goods and meat and dairy produce is scheduled.

As was pointed out at the 18th session of the Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Standing Commission on Economic Cooperation, which took place in Helsinki in November and December 1977, during the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan, the volume of trade between the USSR and Finland exceeded R4 billion, which is 45 percent of the total volume of trade provided for in this 5-year period by the long-term agreement. In 1977, the volume of Soviet-Finnish trade reached R2.2 billion, increasing by 10 percent compared with the previous year. As a result, in 1977 the USSR still remained Finland's biggest partner, accounting for 20 percent of its foreign trade turnover.

The commission noted the importance of trade between the border regions of the USSR and Finland, which stands at R50-60 million annually. It has become a substantial factor supplementing reciprocal commodity turnover. Agreement has been reached on promoting its further development, in particular by expanding the quantity and range of goods exchanged, and by the broader enlistment of the commodity and production resources of the border regions in this trade.

Large-scale and long-term trade and economic cooperation is advantageous to the peoples of both countries. Examining the prospects of this cooperation, the journal TALOUSELAMA (ECONOMIC LIFE)--the organ of Finalnd's business circles--notes that under conditions of the present crisis of stagnation in the Western economy, the long-term program for cooperation between Finland and the USSR "generates fresh hopes and optimism."

The Finnish press is commenting widely on the important results of the 3-year cooperation with the Soviet Union such as the diminishing of the effect of unfavorable conditions in the capitalist world market upon the Finnish economy, the improvement of the structure of Finland's national economy and exports, and the more favourable employment situation compared with other West European countries. Finnish economists have calculated that trade and economic links with the USSR provide work for 120,000 working people in Finland.

New Opportunities

The development of production sharing and specialization in 17 sectors of industry in 60 specific directions is becoming an important sphere of Soviet-Finnish foreign economic relations. This is creating new opportunities for the expansion of the commodity turnover structure. Both sides are to step up joint work in this sphere in order to carry matters to the stage of concluding specific sector programs, agreements and contracts.

At the present time long-term programs are being devised within the Soviet-Finnish Commission on Economic Cooperation for industrial-production cooperation in the sphere of the timber, wood-working, pulp, paper and chemical industries. It is also planned to develop the following form of cooperation: joint planning, production and sales of products, and cooperation in the building of installations in third countries.

Both sides are devoting attention to questions of the further expansion of cooperation in building industrial and other installations, including construction on a compensation basis, such as, for example, the Kostomuksha mining and enriching combine in the Karelskaya ASSR, in the development of the power industry, in science and technology, and in the transportation sphere and environmental protection, and in the sphere of services, credit and payments relationships, and tourism.

Finland's cooperation with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community is also developing on the basis of the agreement with CEMA which it signed in 1973.

Comprehensive contacts among our countries are developing. This is evidenced by the numerous functions being held both in Finland and in the Soviet Union in connection with the 30th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland. At the invitation of the leadership of Finland's Social Democratic Party, a CPSU delegation headed by CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin, visited Finland at the end of March.

A Soviet Government delegation headed by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister will arrive in Helsinki at the beginning of April this year at the invitation of U.K. Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland, and of the Finnish Government, in order to participate in the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The constructive and strengthening cooperation between the USSR and Finland based on trust is the specific result of the practical implementation of the provisions of the 1948 treaty, which is not only of a bilateral but also a growing international significance.

CUNHAL ATTACK ON PORTUGUESE POPULAR DEMOCRATS CITED

LD131527Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent B. Kotov dispatch under general headline: "The Life of the Fraternal Parties"]

[Text] Lisbon, 10 April--In defending their vital interests and the revolution's gains, Portugal's working people must wage a struggle on two fronts: against the policy pursued by the government of restoring the positions of the capitalists, landowners and imperialists and against the subversive activity of the conspirators and putschists of the coalition of extreme rightwing forces, Portuguese Communist Party Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal declared in a speech at a rally in the city of Queijas. In his speech the Portuguese Communist Party secretary general stressed the extremely dangerous character of the political maneuvers of the opposition Popular Democratic Party. Through their demands for revision of the constitution, the replacement of the president of the Republic before the end of his term and the abolition of the Council of the Revolution, the speaker said, the extreme rightwingers are placing themselves outside the regime and democratic order which exist in the country, are openly reverting to undermining state stability and are adopting the approach of illegal action, putsches and coups.

SOVIET SHIPS LEAVE AFTER 8-13 APRIL VISIT TO ALGERIA

LD1320517 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, April 13, TASS--The official and friendly visit to Algeria by Soviet combat vessels, cruiser Moskva, squadron minesweeper Smelyy and a submarine commanded by Rear-Admiral N. Ryabinskiy has come to an end. During the visit, which lasted from April 8 to 13, Soviet sailors saw a number of industrial enterprises and farms and learned about the social and economic achievements of the friendly country. They laid a wreath on the grave of the Algerian soldiers killed in the struggle for the freedom and independence of the republic.

Everywhere Soviet sailors were accorded a hearty welcome.

SUSLOV, KAPITONOV, PONOMAREV MEET ISRAELI CP DELEGATION

LD131917Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1838 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee had a meeting in the CPSU Central Committee on 12-13 April with a delegation of the Communist Party of Israel led by Meir Vilner, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel.

The representatives of the CPSU expressed the solidarity of the Soviet Union's communists with the communists of Israel, who consistently come out against Israel's aggression, and for the cohesion of the working people and of all peace-loving, democratic forces in the country in the struggle for peace, democracy and the equal rights of the Arab population, and for social progress.

The Israeli comrades gave a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's achievements in all fields of communist construction of its active peace-loving foreign policy and, in particular, its principled, consistent position on questions concerning a Near East settlement and the establishment of a just and stable peace in that region.

The CPSU and Israeli Communist Party delegations stated that the development of events in the Near East is acquiring a dangerous nature. They decisively condemned Israel's armed invasion of Lebanon and stressed the vital need for a full, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory.

The delegations affirmed the point of view of their parties, that an all-embracing peace settlement in the Near East may be achieved only on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own state, and the insurance, with the corresponding international guarantees, of the independent existence and security of all states in that region, including Israel, set down in the corresponding international documents.

They stated that the separate Israeli-Egyptian talks which are being held with the support of the United States are gravely damaging the process of peace efforts, and declared the necessity of resuming the work of the Geneva conference with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO.

The meeting passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

ISRAELIS CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS IN SOUTH LEBANON

LD131226Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Correspondent Leonid Rassadin report from Beirut]

[Text] The so-called partial withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon includes the two-stage evacuation of the interventionists' forces from only a small part of the occupied territory of southern Lebanon. The entry of UN forces into these regions [words indistinct].

At first glance it might seem that Israel, 28 days after the treacherous armed incursion into southern Lebanon, has finally heeded the voice of reason, but is this so? This operation is being conducted only by Israeli troops in the eastern sector of the front. Withdrawing from only a few villages, the aggressor not only has maintained his occupation of strategically important heights but also of the populated areas of Al-Khiyam and Marj 'Uyun and has concentrated in this section major mechanized units. Moreover, the Israelis are at the same time consolidating their positions in every way in the western sector not far from the south Lebanese town of Tyre. The interventionists are continuously building fortifications there, digging trenches, and building covered (?positions) for artillery weapons.

The Beirut paper AN-NIDA' writes that the Israeli brasshats who have entered the path of the further aggravation of tension in southern Lebanon are clearly preparing for new armed provocations. In the opinion of local observers the partial withdrawal of the Israeli interventionists is only a political maneuver aimed at diverting the attention of the world public, primarily the Arabs, away from Tel Aviv's expansionist pretentions.

Political Aspects of Withdrawal

LD131625Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The Israeli Stageplay in Lebanon"]

[Text] UN Secretary General General Waldheim has decided to go to the Middle East to personally take part in the implementation of the well-known Security Council resolution of 19 March, stipulating complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from the areas occupied in southern Lebanon. Israel is strongly opposing Waldheim's demands.

Events of recent days indicate that the arrival of the UN secretary general in Lebanon is a necessary step, for the Israeli aggressors are trying to perform a brazen stage-play with regard to the so-called partial withdrawal of their forces from the south of Lebanon. It is common knowledge that Israel has declared that it will be withdrawing its forces from some areas in southern Lebanon and will later completely withdraw its forces. But when? Commenting on these moves by Israel, the Western press observes that Tel Aviv is making a symbolic movement, since the so-called partial withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the south of Lebanon, according to the Washington POST, does not in any way mean reduction of the number of these forces there. The Israeli officers who command the forces in the south of Lebanon are franker in this respect. They openly say that partial withdrawal will not change the military situation in any way; it will be of use only in the political field. An Israeli officer explained: Tel Aviv is trying to abate world public opinion's indignation at its actions in Lebanon.

The Lebanese Government, together with the PLO, insists on its firm demand of full withdrawal of the intruder forces. Referring to the presence of the UN emergency forces in Lebanon, Faruq al-Qaddumi said in the name of the PLO: We think these forces have come for only one purpose--namely, to insure complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from the south of Lebanon. This attitude by the PLO is of a great importance to the efforts being exerted by the United Nations and the Lebanese Government to restore normality all over Lebanon.

ISRAELI SABOTEURS USED RADIOCTIVE U.S. MATERIALS IN SYRIA

LD140930Y Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

["Israeli Saboteurs at Work"--TASS headline]

[Text] Damascus, April 13, TASS--Twelve Syrian servicemen blew up on mines when checking the telephone line between Damascus and Amman. The mines were planted by Israeli saboteurs on the Dar'a-Damascus motor road. They penetrated into the territory of Syria, beyond the ceasefire line, several days ago. Syrian specialists, as reported, discovered later at the scene of the explosion a boobytrapped listening device connected to the Damascus-Amman line in order to eavesdrop on conversations between the two capitals. As the source of power the device used radioactive batteries of American make. The "discovery" of Syrian specialists was confirmed by members of the United Nations disengagement force on the Golan Heights, who went to the spot of the crime immediately after the explosion. The use by Israeli secret services at radioactive elements for collecting espionage information contradicts international law and endangers the health of people. And to conceal this the Israeli did not stop before nothing, even murder.

CAIRO PAPER CARRIES HAYKAL INTERVIEW PRAISING AN-NASIR

LD132020Y Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, April 13, TASS--The newspaper AL-AHALI, organ of the National Progressive (left) Party of Egypt, published an interview with the former editor-in-chief of the newspaper AL-AHRAM Muhammad Hasan-ayn Haykal, who condemned the attempts of the Egyptian leadership to slander the socio-economic reforms carried out in Egypt during the presidency of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

Highly assessing An-Nasir's work, Haykal stressed the clarity and principledness of the line which he pursued both in the international arena and within the country. It found its materialization in the achievement by Egypt of genuine independence, in its cooperation with the forces that come out for the liberation of the peoples from colonial dependence and social oppression. At that time, Haykal notes, the Egyptian revolution was an inalienable part of the world national-liberation movement, and the Egyptian people--active participants of the struggle against exploration and colonialism.

Touching on the anti-An-Nasir campaign, which is continuing in Egypt, Haykal points out that it is spearheaded not only against An-Nasir's personality, but also against his principles, ideas and policy. There are people, he explains, who would like to deprive the Egyptian people of confidence in their strength, in their ability to make great accomplishments. An-Nasir's line corresponded to the vital interests of the overwhelming majority of the Egyptian people. Nobody has the right to deny that the offspring of An-Nasir's epoch--the high Aswan dam on the Nile--is one of the most remarkable achievements of modern science and technology.

Haykal convincingly denies the fabrications, circulated by the Egyptian and Western information services, that An-Nasir's policy allegedly placed the country in isolation from the outside world. On the contrary, he notes, it was precisely An-Nasir who got Egypt out of the isolation and blockade imposed on the country by colonialism. Therefore it would be ludicrous to claim that the notorious "open doors" policy has the purpose of smashing the "iron curtain" around Egypt allegedly put up by An-Nasir.

PROGRAM OF EGYPTIAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY EXPLAINED

LD132129Y Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, April 13, TASS--The Egyptian newspaper AL-AHALI, organ of the National Progressive (left) Party of Egypt, has published an article by the chairman of the party, noted public leader and winner of the international Lenin Prize "for the consolidation of peace among peoples" Khalid Muhyi ad-Din. In this article the author dwells on the reasons behind the party's formation.

After the death of President an-Nasir, Khalid Muhyi ad-Din writes, the Egyptian leadership began to depart from the progressive course, initiated by the July revolution of 1952.

The "open doors" economic policy opened the country to the pillage of foreign black-marketeers and adventurists, brought about the rapid growth of the parasitic Egyptian bourgeoisie to the detriment of the development of the productive private sector. Blind faith in "American initiatives" and denunciation of Egyptian-Soviet friendship have placed the country in an impasse, have damaged Egypt's international prestige, weakened its economic and military potential, while the concluded bilateral agreement on the disengagement of troops with Israel led to the disintegration of the Egyptian-Syrian-Palestinian front of struggle against the aggressor.

All these negative factors, the chairman of the National Progressive Party stresses, made the patriotically-minded Egyptians unite in a party, come out together in defence of the future of their country and their people.

From the very first moment of its establishment, Muhyi ad-Din writes, the left party had to wage a struggle against the alliance of the feudals, the compradore and parasitic bourgeoisie. In this struggle the National Progressive Party relies on the popular masses which daily feel the results of the "open doors" policy, suffer from economic crisis, shortage of housing, unbridled growth of prices and inflation.

As its primary programme the left party has set before itself the tasks of upholding and developing the socio-economic gains of the Egyptian people, further strengthening and expanding the alliance of the left-wing forces.

In the struggle for its implementation, the author of the article continues, the left party has to withstand the attacks and pressures of the authorities and the government controlled press.

Its activities are restricted and obstacles are being put up to prevent the expansion of its ties with the workers and peasants.

A major success of the left party, Muhyi ad-Din stresses, was the creation of its own mouthpiece--the newspaper AL-AHALI, of the National Progressive Party. During the two years of the party's existence it invariably sided with the popular masses, fought for the geniune economic and political independence of Egypt, for the liberation of the occupied Arab lands. It firmly comes out against separatist ties with Israel, the beginning for which was laid by the trip of President as-Sadat to Jerusalem. The left party, the author writes in conclusion, demonstrated its high militant spirit, unshakeable faith in the strength of the popular masses. This faith is an earnest of the success of the progressive forces in their struggle.

TEXT OF ITEM ON SAUDIS AS AGENTS OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD131253Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Kudryavtsev article: "Saudi Arabia; A Delicate Balance"]

[Text] In the complex, explosive situation in the Near East, which has become particularly acute because of Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon, a considerable role belongs to Saudi Arabia. As the whole of the recent history of this region confirms, Saudi Arabia together with Israel acts as the champion of the Near East policy of American imperialism.

The first thing that comes to mind in speaking of American-Saudi relations is, of course, oil. Metaphorically speaking, oil for the United States is the main motive force in its Near East policy, and for Saudi Arabia its main wealth, on which its economy and policy are based. Yes, oil is Saudi Arabia's wealth, but at the same time it complicates its foreign policy relations.

The country's area is almost equal to Turkey, Afghanistan and Pakistan combined, but only 8.6 million people live there, according to preliminary UN calculations; there has been no census. That is why official sources in Riyadh reduce this figure to 6.2 million people (in 1975). Moreover this figure includes a large number of foreigners, particularly Yemenis, who number more than a million. The overwhelming majority of the population is illiterate and a considerable number of them lead nomadic lives. It is important to take all this into account, since the immense revenue from oil exports ($41.5 billion, 96 percent of the total income) permits the ruling circles of Riyadh to spend large sums, particularly on defense.

But the Saudi economy is not capable at present of absorbing all the profits, part of which is invested in banks and enterprises abroad. Thus, according to the calculations of the French newspaper LE MONDE, by the beginning of 1977 $30 billion had been invested in the United States. The close ties between Saudi Arabia and the United States, or more precisely the extent of American influence in that country, can be illustrated by facts quoted recently by the French journal L'ECONOMISTE DU TIERS MONDE. It turns out that the Saudi Armed Forces are supplied by individual American companies according to categories of troops: the national guard is supplied by the (Fensel) company; the armed forces (in the strict sense of the word) by the Bendix company; the coastal defense by the Avco Company; and air defense is entrusted to the Lockheed and Raytheon companies. The national aviation company is closely connected with the American Trans World Airlines. These facts alone are enough to create an impression of how great Saudi Arabia's dependence on the United States and its major monopolies is. But the picture is much more complex and, it may be said, contradictory.

LE MONDE also asserts that the strategic plans of the United States and Saudi Arabia in the Near East "coincide and are almost identical." But that cautious "almost" conceals, in our view, a great deal. To put it bluntly, the United States is trying to get Saudi Arabia to pull its chestnuts out of the fire. Saudi Arabia is following its own considerations and is not always ready to blindly follow the American imperialists in everything.

The billions of oil dollars, it seems at first glance, provide Saudi Arabia the opportunity to take giant strides along the path of economic and cultural development. Something is indeed being done in this respect. However, the political superstructure is adapting to the changing economy at a snail's pace. Surviving feudal foundations and the unlimited power of the royal family, the fear of decisive steps in the sphere of education, which might lead in the opinion of the ruling clan to a radicalization of the population's opinions--all this is fraught with troubles for Riyadh within the country.

As history confirms, the more a country's development is held back by political restrictions and the later the country embarks on the path of progressive development, the more strong, profound and painful are the social and class cataclysms. That is why the Saudi Arabian Government is devoting great attention to strengthening the internal political situation. The French journal to which we referred earlier asserts, and not without reason, that "although huge sums are being spent on military hardware, the Saudi Army exerts no influence on the correlation of forces in the region. It is probably intended for maintaining order within the country." The same ideals also arise on reading reports on the press conference given recently by U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance. It is known that the United States is proposing to make a "comprehensive" delivery of military aircraft to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia (for the latter, modern F-15 fighter-bombers). This aroused dissatisfaction in Israel. In reply Vance explained that these aircraft will not be deployed at the Tabuk base, which is located close to Israel, but at bases in Riyadh, Dahran and the south of the country, and that Saudi Arabia intends to use the aircraft to control the air over its extensive territory. Consequently, this fact is not evidence of the Riyadh rulers' confidence in the stability of the internal political situation.

The same considerations underlie Saudi Arabia's foreign policy line. This is directed toward creation in the Near East of an atmosphere which would further the preservation of the dominion of the royal family in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia was seriously disturbed both by the 1952 Egyptian revolution and by the subsequent coming to power on the wave of the national liberation movement of progressive regimes in certain other Arab countries. For this reason Riyadh set itself the task of transforming Saudi Arabia into the political center of the Arab east, seizing this function from Egypt, which at that time was developing along progressive lines. The Saudi ruling circles proposed, and still propose, to achieve this goal by means of financing other Arab countries in the economic sphere, and in the political sphere by means of rallying the community of Arab countries around Riyadh, but on the basis not of anti-imperialism but Arab nationalism.

The Saudi rulers believed that this would be promoted by the fact that the country was the center of Islam in the Near East and that on its territory are located some places (Mecca and Medina) sacred to all Muslims. The U.S. journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS once noted the accentuated hostility of the Saudi Government to Zionism. Arab nationalism plus anti-Zionism in many instances prompt Saudi Arabia to take the side of the Arab countries, although this has not suited the imperialist powers.

At the present time Saudi Arabia is demanding the return of Jerusalem, where there are Muslim shrines, and it is supporting the demands of the Palestine resistance movement and financing many Arab countries, including those which are opposing the Israeli aggressor. As is known, in 1975 Riyadh announced an oil boycott, above all against the United States and the Netherlands. [paragraph continues]

And when in 1975 H. Kissinger, then U.S. secretary of state, threatened to capture the oilfields by armed force in the event of a repetition of the boycott, A. Yamani, the Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, declared that the oilfields had been mined and would be blown up should the necessary circumstances arise. The United States is seeking to harness Saudi Arabia and Iran into a single proimperialist team, although traditionally Saudi Arabia takes a hostile attitude toward any variants of the "Persian Empire" and therefore such a symbiosis does not engender much enthusiasm among Saudis.

At the same time Saudi Arabia, proceeding from a policy of primongeniture in the Arab east, is supplying reactionary regimes in the Near East and also, as recent events in the Horn of Africa have shown, in Africa too, with finance and arms (above all of U.S. origin). Supporting the Somali aggressors against Ethiopia, the ruling circles of Saudi Arabia were counting on tearing away from Ethiopia its part of the Red Sea coast in order to transform the Red Sea into an exclusive "Arab lake" coinciding with the U.S. claims in this region. At the same time they are trying by means of a third party to deal a blow against the Ethiopian revolution because they perceived in that revolution a danger for Arab reaction. Even after the routing of the Somali aggressors, Saudi Arabia is supporting Mogadiscio.

As Erich Rouleau writes in LE MONDE: "The Wahhabi kingdom is striving to combat 'communism' everywhere and to weaken Soviet influence with a view to intensifying U.S. influence in the region, to promote the 'liberalization' of the economy of its 'errant brothers' which have pronounced themselves in favor of socialism, and to strengthen the regimes which are dependent on Saudi Arabia."

The mutual dependence of Saudi Arabia and the United States in the sphere of oil (the United States needs Saudi oil, and Riyadh is dependent on the United States in realizing its abundant petro-dollars) stimulates U.S. support for the reactionary Saudi royal regime, which is hostile to modern times and to social changes, and through whose hands the U.S. imperialists would like to appropriate the entire Near East. However, the transformation of Saudi Arabia into a reliable and completely obedient instrument of U.S. policy in the Near East is being objectively hampered by Saudi nationalism and anti-Zionism, which are compelling Riyadh to one degree or another to come to terms with the other Arab countries, especially as they set their course toward Arab nationalist unity under Saudi leadership.

U.S. imperialism, relying on Israel, Saudi Arabia, and just recently on Egypt, is seeking to establish its hegemony in the Near East, which is attractive as a source of oil and as a strategic bridgehead against the socialist countries and the developing countries of the African Continent. However, the determining factor of the development of events in the Near East and in Africa is still the national liberation struggle of the Arab and African peoples on whose side stand the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and progressive forces of the entire world.

SOVIET, IRAQI LEADERS EXCHANGE TREATY ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES

LD122032Y Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 12, TASS--The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin have exchanged congratulations telegrams with Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, general secretary of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Rennaissance Party, president of Iraq, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Iraq.

Implementation of the Soviet-Iraqi treaty shows that this document meets the vital interests of the peoples of our two countries and constitutes a major contribution to the development of Soviet-Arab cooperation as a whole, to the cause of our common struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, colonialism and reaction, for peace and security of the peoples, says the telegram of the Soviet leaders. They expressed the conviction that the relations of lasting friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Iraq would go on developing and growing stronger.

The telegram of Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr says in part that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries would go on developing on the basis of unshakeable strategy and joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism, for the purpose of implementing the principle of common interests and constructive cooperation between the two friendly states and peoples.

WPC'S CHANDRA ADDRESSES MEETING OF LIBYAN WORKERS

LD131248Y Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 13 TASS--A mass meeting of Libyan working people took place here in connection with the current second world conference "Ways of Development and International Cooperation" here. The participants in the meeting among whom there were delegates to the conference expressed an ardent support for the World Peace Council's efforts aimed at establishing support for the World Peace Council's efforts aimed at establishing new, just international economic relations, at rallying peace champions, at strengthening national and economic independence of the developing countries, and efforts against the arms race, intrigue of imperialism, neocolonialism and reaction.

Romesh Chandra, president of the World Council of Peace, made a speech at the meeting, calling to intensify struggle against imperialism's intention to start the production of the new weapons of mass destruction--the neutron bomb.

He pointed to the necessity of strengthening solidarity with peoples struggling for freedom and independence, solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine and the patriots of southern Africa, in particular. Romesh Chandra noted the importance of the unity of Arab progressive forces in the cause of achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. A solution of the Middle East problem is possible only on the basis of full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and ensurance of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine including their inalienable right to establish an independent national state.

Socialism is the only way for the peoples of the developing countries to gain genuine political and economic independence and progress in all fields, Romesh Chandra said. The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are well aware of who are their true friends and who are enemies. This is why they strive for stronger relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SOVIET, CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN SOMALI COUP ATTEMPT DENIED

LD131550Y Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 13, TASS--As it was already reported, an attempt at a state coup was made in Somalia last week. According to reports from Mogadiscio, it was made by a group of officers. The attempt at a coup was suppressed by army units and armoured troops. Some organs of the Western press spread absurd allegations that the Soviet Union and Cuba were involved in this event. The purpose of these ill-intentioned allegations is obvious. It is to aggravate the situation in the area that is tense as it is.

SOMALI PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE LEAVES FOR PEKING VISIT

LD132120Y Moscow in English to Africa 1830 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] President Siad Barre of Somalia has left the country to pay an official visit to Peking. There have been many reports in the African press about the supplies of Chinese arms to Mogadiscio which were used in the aggressive war against Ethiopia.

ETHIOPIAN PAPER CITED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD131020Y Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 12 TASS--The leaders of the Soviet Union and revolutionary Ethiopia hold similar views as regards ways and means for further strengthening of the rapidly developing fraternal relations between the two countries in the social, economic and political fields, writes the newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD today, commenting on the visit to Moscow early this month of Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Mengistu Haile Mariam. In the course of the talks in the Soviet capital, the article stresses, the Soviet Union reaffirmed its determination based on the principles of proletarian internationalism to give aid to the peoples fighting for the elimination of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racialism. The visit to Moscow of the head of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the newspaper notes, has been an important step on the road of common struggle against the intrigues of imperialism. The forces of imperialism making maximun efforts in their attempts of neutralising the mounting anti-imperialist struggle cannot reconcile themselves to the permanently growing prestige of socialism, which carries to the oppressed peoples of the world genuine solutions of the economic, social and political problems, says the article. The attempts of the imperialists and its servitors to continue the war in the Horn of Africa are aimed at slowing down the rate of the revolutionary process in that part of the continent. The revolutionary Ethiopia, the ETHIOPIAN HERALD stresses, has firmly embarked on the non-capitalist road of development by declaring a war on feudalism and capitalism.

NEW PROVOCATIONS SECRETLY PREPARED AGAINST ANGOLA

LD131015Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Lashkul dispatch: "A Conspiracy Against Angola"]

[Text] Luanda--Material has been published in Luanda about new provocations secretly prepared against Angola by the opponents of the democratic reforms in the People's Republic of Angola.

The newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA exposes the plans of the reactionary Arab forces, particularly in Saudi Arabia, to create a special fund to buy weapons intended for bands of nationalists from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Facts have also appeared in the South African press regarding the fact that reactionary Arab regimes are subsidizing the white mercenaries hired in Western countries for direct participation in the terrorist activities of another reactionary organization--the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] which is attacking the northern provinces of Angola from Zaire. The Angolan Government has frequently warned the imperialist powers and their puppets about the dire consequences to which the ceaseless provocations against Angola might lead.

U.S.-FNLA Meeting

LD131837Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1430 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] U.S. official circles have warmly received the two representatives of FNLA's splitaway organization, which carries out subversive activities in north Angola from a foreign territory. These people were received at the State Department and at the Congress. Their visit is bound with the plans of certain Western circles to step up the schemings against People's Angola. Its leader, Holden Roberto, is a paid agent of the U.S. CIA and receives monthly large sums. Recently the press reported that a big group of white mercenaries has been recruited in West Europe through the funds of the U.S. CIA and dispatched to Africa to participate in operations of FNLA against Angola.

SWAPO ACCUSES CIA OF TRYING TO SUBVERT NAMIBIA

LD121419Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent V. Volkov dispatch: "Conspiracy Against Namibia"]

[Text] Luanda, 9 April--The CIA and BOSS, the South African secret police, have begun implementing a broad plan of subversive actions against Namibia, a representative of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] declared in conversation with your correspondent in Luanda. This plan provides for the intensification of individual terror against activists of our organization, as well as a slanderous propaganda campaign against the policies of SWAPO, which is waging the struggle for Namibia's freedom.

"The efforts being made by the CIA and BOSS," he said, "are generously paid for by multinational companies which are shamelessly plundering Namibia's natural wealth. Among those who are subsidizing the subversive activities of the U.S. and South African special services are the International Development Association, Rio Tinto Zinc and others." Imperialist intelligence services do not begrudge paying out millions of dollars to establish a neocolonial regime in Namibia. Exposing the intrigues of the imperialists and racists, SWAPO resolutely demands an end to the intelligence services' subversive operations and appeals to world public opinion to support the Namibian people's right to independence.

ROLE OF ARMY IN NONCOLONIALIST AFRICAN STATES [illegible]

LD131915Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We now take a look at the role of the army in those African states that have shaken off the shackles of colonialism and chosen the way of dramatic social and economic changes.

These revolutionary changes developed under far from favorable conditions. Imperialist groups and their agents in African countries still engage in subversion. They resort to armed interference when they feel the ground is slipping from under their feet. Imperialist groups sent mercenaries to the People's Republic of Benin and encouraged the (?antipopular groupings) UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola] and FNLA [National Front for Liberation of Angola] to carry our armed actions in Angola. To weaken the progressive regimes, imperialist groups inspire local conflicts. You will remember that imperialist groups encouraged Somalia to invade revolutionary Ethiopia. (?Besides), we must bear in mind of course that reactionaries inside African countries are also the enemy of revolutionary changes.

So the question is: Is there a force that is able to secure the gains of a revolution and repel counterrevolutionaries inside and outside a country? [Word indistinct] the reality is as follows. In the young African countries, such a force is the army, as a rule the most organized section of society, a sufficiently knowledgeable section and, what is most important, a section that possesses real might, the might of weaponry. It's obvious that the imperialist groups would like to oppose the army to the people, to make it the instrument of a coup, like the one in Chile, for instance. The Western nations have increased attempts at building up their influence on the armies in Africa. They supply weapons and military equipment to African countries and train African officers. Observers feel that Western military instructors try to din hostility to the revolutionary forces into Africans, moreover hatred of those who support progressive changes. But they don't stop at that. They inculcate hostility to Africa's natural allies, the socialist nations. In other words, imperialist groups try to render the armies of independent African countries morally defenseless.

On the contrary, if the army is to insure progressive government and if it is to protect the masses of working people, it must never be led by reactionaries but it must always follow revolutionary and democratic principles. The Army of Ethiopia has provided an example. It was the progressive part of the Ethiopian Army that, with revolutionary and democratic ideas, supported the working people when they came to overthrow the monarchy. As soon as this part of the army entered the political scene and took office, it began to carry out deep social, economic and cultural changes in the interests of the masses of people.

What must guarantee the formation of a people's army? Well, that vanguard party that expresses the interests of the masses of people and adheres to scientific socialism. This party alone can turn the army into a genuine people's army, an indispensable political instrument of a victorious revolution. The FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] party in Mozambique and the MPLA [Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola] Party of Labor in Angola are two examples of people's armed forces.

Progressive people in Africa, and across the world for that matter, have, by right, called the Soviet Army and the armies of other socialist nations genuine people's armed forces. The Soviet Army was established in 1918 in the flames of the civil war as a class defensive organization of the working people. And led by the Communist Party, the army has been playing its role, that of defending this socialist nation.

INDOCHINA

SRV PARIS ENVOY REITERATES CALL FOR PEACE WITH CAMBODIA

LD121118Y Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Paris, April 12, TASS--The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] calls on the Government of Kampuchea to give a positive answer to the proposals set forth in its known statements so that the two sides could commence talks, French and foreign journalists were told by the press attache of the Vietnamese Embassy in France, Tran Chien Can. He expressed regret that the Kampuchean side had failed to this day to respond to Vietnam's proposals which have the support and approval of peace-loving countries and broad segments of the public.

The press attache strongly condemned the continuing attacks by Kampuchean Armed Forces on Vietnamese populated localities near the border and the crimes perpetrated by Cambodian soldiers against the peaceful Vietnamese population.

The Armed Forces of the SRV are not holding a single inch of Kampuchean territory, he stressed. But we are maintaining constant vigilance and our armed forces are in constant readiness to protect the territorial integrity of the SRV. The diplomat refuted contentions by the Western press that Vietnam has concentrated 100,000 troops on the Kampuchean border.

On condemning the campaign of lies and slander against Vietnam carried out by the Kampuchean authorities, the Vietnamese diplomat said: This policy serves the Kampuchean authorities as a justification for internal repressions, for the purging of revolutionaries and patriots who oppose their criminal course. This policy runs counter to the interests of the two neighbouring countries, it is not in the interests of Kampuchea. He described as an absurb invention the contentions by the Kampuchean authorities that the SRV is pursuing the strategic aim of including Kampuchea into some sort of a "Federation of Indochina" controlled by Vietnam.

Recalling the position of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the SRV on border problems, the Vietnamese diplomat stated in conclusion: The SRV displays good will and is prepared to settle border questions in the spirit of brotherhood, in the interests of preserving the traditional ties of friendship, goodneighbourhood and peace between the SRV and Kampuchea. At present there are no contacts between the two countries. But we continue awaiting a reply to our proposals.

Cambodians Use PRC Arms

LD131510Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Cambodian troops have not stopped provocations against the peaceful work of the Vietnamese people. As the British DAILY TELEGRAPH notes, the long-range artillery which is being used to shell Vietnamese towns was given to the Cambodians by China. Attacks by units of Cambodian troops on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam continue. Great material damage has been caused to the peaceful population of the provinces of Tay Ninh and Darlac. There have been human casualities.

JAPANESE-U.S. TALKS ON TRADE, ECONOMIC RELATIONS OPEN

LD131130Y Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

Problems of Japan-United States trade and economic relations and also the present-day state of the world capitalist economy are on the agenda of the Japanese-American negotiations that opened here today. The U.S. delegation to the negotiations is headed by Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economics Advisers under President James Carter.

At meetings with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and other leaders of the Japanese Goverment, Charles Schultze intends to press for Tokyo's implementation of the earlier-given promises to widen agricultural imports from the United States and reduce the customs duties on manufactured goods imported from abroad. Speaking at a press conference here, Schultze demanded the earliest implementation of these obligations and threatened that otherwise protectionist measures against Japanese commodities will be intensified.

As was stated by Kiichi Miyazawa, head of the Economic Planning Borad, Japan on her part will demand that the United States should take concrete measures in preventing a further drop in the dollar value rate. Tokyo accuses the United States of the desire to shift internal difficulties onto the shoulders of its trading partners.

Criticizing the new measures to support the dollar announced a few days ago President James Carter, the newspaper YOMIURI writes today that these measures are obviously unable to resolve serious problems. The American Government should realize, the newspaper points out, that it bears direct responsibility for the present state of the monetary-financial system of the capitalist world.

Local commentators give restrained appraisals of prospects of the current round of the negotiations held with a view to resolve profound trade and economic differences between the United States and Japan.

RECENT TERRITORIAL VIOLATION SHOWS PRC AMBITIONS IN JAPAN

OW131626Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Isvetov commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, over 100 Chinese fishing boats approached Japan's Senkaku Islands and, despite a warning by the Maritime Safety Agency, 16 boats violated Japanese territorial waters. Again today, 38 Chinese fishing boats violated Japanese territorial waters. According to NHK [Japan Broadcasting Corporation] reports, some of the boats had machine-guns onboard.

Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent, Tsvetov, made the following report: This incident was not a navigation error on the part of the Chinese fishing boats. It was a deliberate, premediated demonstration of China's territorial claim against Japan.

Japan ordered the Chinese fishing boats to leave Japanese territorial waters, but they responded that the waters they occupied were Chinese territorial waters and they had the right to sail and fish in the area.

The present Peking leadership is pursuing a Maoist policy which supports territorial claims against neighboring countries. At a meeting of the CCP Central Committee Politburo in August 1965, Mao Tse-tung declared: The Southeast Asian region is very rich and abundant with rich underground resources which are worth more than the cost we would incur in seizing them.

The Chinese intention to seize a specific part of Japanese territory was contained in the book entitled "The Fatherland [words indistinct] Its Dales and Mountains" published in Tientsin in 1975. Over 200,000 copies of this book have been distributed. Page 95 contains a passage that says the Senkaku Islands are in integral part of China.

But the Senkaku Islands are not the only Japanese territory China has claimed. In 1939 Mao Tse-tung claimed Okinawa was a territory that Japan had seized from China. This territorial claim was repeated in (? a declaration issued by) Mao Tse-tung after the founding of the PRC. Currently, Peking is silent about Okinawa. Since Peking is now trying to impose a treaty of peace and friendship on Japan, which would contain the notorious antihegemony clause, it does not want to aggravate its relations with Japan. However, once China succeeds in convincing Japan to sign the treaty, it will certainly use it as an excuse to demand that Japan discontinue its hegemonist policy and return Okinawa.

The Japanese press says that Peking's provocation action has made Japan reconsider the proposed Japan-China treaty. Among conservative dietmen who responded to a recent ASAHI SHIMBUN poll, four clearly said that as long as China claims territorial rights to the Senkaku Islands, Japan should not sign the treaty. But now a much larger number of dietmen, both Liberal Democratic Party members and others, will share the same view.

Japanese Government Protest

ID131142Y Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 13, TASS--A big group of Chinese fishing ships yesterday entered the Japanese waters in the area of the Senkaku Islands. Patrol boats of the Japanese Maritime Safety Board ordered the Chinese ships to leave the 12-mile zone, but the Chinese side, however, turned down the demand, saying: Senkaku Islands are China's territory. The Chinese fishing vessels are continuing fishing in that area today.

The Japanese foreign minister, S. Sonoda, said in parliament today that the Japanese Government would make a representation to China over the violation of the territorial waters of Japan by Chinese ships. China's territorial claims to these islands are groundless and contrary to international law, the minister said.

DIETMAN PROTESTS PLANNED INCREASE IN COST FOR U.S. BASES

LD131448Y Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 13, TASS--Deputy Ikuko Yamanaka has declared in parliament against the government's plans to increase--by the U.S. demand--Japan's share of expenditures for the upkeep of American military bases on Japanese islands. This perspective is a cause of public concern, since it threatens to shift onto the shoulders of the Japanese taxpayers the cost of the upkeep of the U.S. troops stationed in Japan. Ikuko Yamanaka protested against these plans after Shin Kanemaru, head of Japan's defense agency, disclosed at a press conference the government's intention to increase these expenditures.

NODONG SINMUN: DESPITE U.S. AGGRESSION, DPRK SEEKS PEACE

LD131501Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Common Aim of the Peoples: Editorial Article in the Newspaper NODONG SINMUN"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 April--To preserve peace in Korea and achieve the country's peaceful unification--that is the unanimous desire of the Korean people and all people of good will and an urgent requirement of our time, an editorial article published recently by the newspaper NODONG SINMUN says. The U.S. imperialists are issuing a serious challenge to the desire of the Korean people and peoples of the world, the article states. The joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises held in South Korea recently graphically demonstrate these aggressive intentions.

The article notes that, while now experiencing a serious political and economic crisis at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism is seeking to find a way out in a new aggressive war. In this connection, it believes its main task to be the struggle against the socialist countries and the division and alienation of the states representing growing new forces. Suffering successive defeats in Asia, the U.S. imperialists want to use South Korea as a new stronghold to struggle against the DPRK, curb the revolutionary forces in Asia and maintain colonial rule in this region.

The U.S. imperialists anticipate reinforcing the United States-Japan-South Korea military triangle and using Japan and South Korea as their rear support base.

In the United States, an unprecedented arms race is underway and the most sophisticated weapons of mass destruction, e.g. the neutron bomb, are being adopted. The U.S. imperialists plan to modernize the NATO Armed Forces in Europe, increase Japan's military economic potential in Asia, and supply Israel with large arms consignments to create hotbeds of war in the Near East.

The Carter administration, the article says, advertizes the United States as some sort of "philanthropist" aiding the peoples of the world. This is a fraudulent trick to conceal the predatory nature of U.S. imperialism. The basis of Carter's foreign policy consists of containing the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America within the framework of the outdated system of exploitation, plundering them while retaining its economic hegemony in the Western world, and intensifying its control over its partners and their dependence.

U.S. imperialism, the article continues, is an international gendarme which stifles national independence and freedom and prevents countries from advancing along the path of independent development. It is constantly trying to achieve supremacy in various countries of the world and to control all international problems. Even now the U.S. imperialists regard violence as the primary menas of suppressing the people's struggle for self-sufficiency, independence and socialism. In increasing their domestic interference and disruptive subversive activity in the socialist countries, they encroach on the people's sovereignty and try to negate the developing countries' revolutionary gains.

The U.S. imperialists are the most vicious suppressors of democracy and human rights. They slander socialism. The article says that imperialism and human rights are incompatible. The United States is the country where social inequality is most acute.

The newspaper NODONG SINMUN notes that the U.S. imperialists have no basis for discussing human rights, since they suppress democracy and ruthlessly flout human rights not only in the United States but also in South Korea, Chile, Brazil and other states dependent on the United States. President Carter is seeking to be a judge on the human rights issue but he ignores violations of civil rights in South Korea. If the U.S. imperialists think that they will succeed in misinforming the world public while speculating on the human rights issue, they are making a major miscalculation.

NODONG SINMUN writes that because of the U.S. occupation of South Korea, the Korean people have already experienced the horrors of a 3-year war and today, instead of peace on the Korean Peninsula, the threat of war is intensifying; and instead of unification, the tragedy of the country's split continues. Soberly assessing the will of the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists must end their reckless playing with fire and in accordance with the UN resolution and with the official promise they have given, they must withdraw from South Korea their troops and all varieties of lethal weapons. The DPRK does not intend to threaten or attack anyone, the article points out. The Korean communists struggle for the prosperity of their homeland and the happiness of the people and they do not want war in their country--a war that would doom the people to misfortunes and would devastate the country. Threats and aggression are absolutely alien to the policy of the Korean Workers Party. The struggle against U.S. imperialism is the common task of all countries, all nations and all peoples of the world who value justice and peace, regardless of differences in their state or socipolitical systems, views and religious convictions, the newspaper writes. Only by firmly adopting a principled position in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is it possible to frustrate and suppress its aggressive intrigues, defend peace and national independence, and secure the prosperity of the country and social progress.

MPR ACADEMY PRESIDENT DENOUNCES CHINESE INTERFERENCE

LD111600Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Interview in Ulaanbaatar with Shirendev, president of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, on activities of WPC Asian Week--date of interview not given; recorded, in Mongolian fading into Russian translation]

[Text] This year, Asian Week is acquiring the scale of a broad international campaign of struggle for disarmament and world peace. The current situation on the Asian Continent requires coordinated action by all supporters of peace and all sober-minded people in Asia to counter the intrigues of imperialist forces and reaction. The imperialist powers, particularly the United States, are continuing to build their military might in the Indian Ocean, are extending their network of military bases in Asia, and are arming reactionary regimes such as the Seoul regime. The Peking leaders, too, are acting in Asia practically in concert with the imperialist forces. They undermine the unity of the Asia peoples in the struggle for peace and incite tension in this part of the world. Public opinion in the MPR resolutely denounces the attempts by Peking to interfere in Mongolian internal affairs. The demand of the Peking leaders for the withdrawal of Soviet Army units from the MPR, where they are stationed at the request of the Mongolian Government, is nothing but a blatant attempt to introduce dictatorial language into the practice of interstate relations and bears witness to Peking's great Han aspirations. Public opinion in the MPR resolutely favors extending detente to the Asian Continent, all-round cooperation among Asian countries and peoples, and creating a collective security system in Asia.

PARAGUAYAN CP LEADER DENOUNCES PRC POLICIES TOWARD USSR

LD131537Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Article by Antonio Maidana, chairman of the Paraguayan Communist Party; Alfredo Alcorta, member of the Parguayan Communist Party Central Committee; and Julio Rojas, member of the Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee: "Following a Pernicious Course"]

[Text] The anti-Soviet policy of the leaders of the CCP, their lies against the USSR and other socialist countries, and their policy of intrigues, setting the most aggressive forces of imperialism against Lenin's party attest to their break with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and are a threat not only to the international communist movement, but also to the unity of all anti-imperialist forces and to the preservation of peace on earth.

We are amazed that the CCP leadership, instead of combating the main enemy of people's independence and freedom--imperialism, and above all U.S. imperialism--is concentrating its attacks on the main bulwark of the anti-imperialist struggle--the Soviet Union--and is putting forward against it a chauvinistic platform of unjustified territorial claims which merely serves the interests of the most aggressive and reactionary forces of capitalism--the sworn enemies of peaceful coexistence.

Peking's leaders pay lip service to loyalty to Marxism-Leninism but in fact maintain close links with, and pursue a policy of economic and military support for, Pinochet's fascist junta--one of the most hideous regimes in the whole world which has been exposed on several occasions by the United Nations for its bloody crimes against the heroic Chilean people and for the torture, murder and untraceable disappearance of thousands of patriots--communists, socialist and representatives of other political currents in Chile.

The Peking leadership's support for the failed imperialist and racist aggression against the heroic Angolan people contravenes the principles of Marxism-Leninism and is alien to any sense of solidarity in the struggle against world reaction. The same can be said of the policy of support for the aggressive NATO bloc by the Maoist leaders.

At the present time the campaign against the neturon bomb is expanding throughout the world. The attempts by the U.S. Government to arrange the production and deployment of this lethal weapon of mass destruction are being condemned everywhere. The Pentagon's monstrous propaganda about the alleged fact that the neutron bomb is "clean" insofar as it destroys only living things and does not destroy items of material value, is being rejected. Having adopted the thesis about the inevitability of a new world war, the present PRC leaders are not supporting this expanding movement and are not condemning the plans of the Carter administration to produce the neutron bomb, despite the general call: "No to Neutron Bomb!" Quite the contrary. They are continuing to test nuclear weapons in the atmosphere. This Maoist policy merely promotes the intensification of the arms race and intensifies the threat to peace throughout the world.

The CPSU and other communist and workers parties are rightly exposing the Chinese leadership's policy which not only does not accord with the interests of friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries but basically coincides with the policy of imperialism.

On 24 February this year, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium made a new proposal to the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress that a joint statement be signed on principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the PRC so that relations between the USSR and the PRC might be built on the basis of peaceful coexistence, equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and nonuse of force. However, the PRC leadership rejected the Soviet Union's proposal on this occasion too, despite the fact that the PRC Government had, in the past, officially declared its intention to normalize relations with the Soviet Union in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

We Paraguayan Communists regret that the CCP leadership is continuing to adhere to this position and we support the Soviet Union's peaceful and constructive steps and the CPSU's Leninist policy aimed at the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. This policy also expresses the interests of our people who are interested, like other peoples, in the unity of the anti-imperialist forces and in the defense of peace throughout the world.

We hope that sooner or later the Chinese people will realize the perniciousness of their policy, which is damaging the anti-imperialist struggle and the cause of socialism.

We heartily hope that the PRC will march together with all the countries of the socialist community and all the peoples of the world who are struggling against imperialism and for peace and social progress.

At the same time we condemn the policy of the Peking leadership which, while refusing to normalize Chinese-Soviet relations, is stepping up anti-Soviet propaganda, seeking to divide revolutionary forces and seeking at the same time to establish an alliance with the most aggressive international forces.

Loyal to proletarian internationalism, the Paraguayan Communist Party will continue to oppose any anti-Marxist, anti-Leninist tendencies which contradict the vital interests of the peoples, including our people, who are struggling for liberation from imperialist domination and for the preservation of peace, for disarmament, democracy and social progress.

SOVIET-PERUVIAN TIES VIEWED, DEVELOPMENT ADVOCATED

LD121401Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent V. Listov article: "MI-8's Over the Andes"]

[Text] Lima, April--Among the clay monotony of the outskirts of Lima there is a green oasis. Evergreen palm fronds and bright flowers surround unusual buildings formed in hangars, cubes, pyramids. For 2 weeks the flags of 30 states fluttered on the flagpoles in front of the entrance to the oasis. The flag of the Soviet Union was among them. The regular international Pacific trade fair was taking place here.

From morning till late evening there was a constant flow of people going to the Soviet pavilion. The exhibits displayed on it--trucks, metal-working lathes, produce of the printing industry and so forth--were the object of lively interest among Peruvians. That is easily explained. Every year more and more Peruvians are finding out about the Soviet Union not from books, but from the concrete results of successfully developing trade and economic, technical and cultural cooperation between our countries.

Some 6-8 years ago trade relations between the USSR and Peru were confined to occasional deals. Today a solid basis underlies them in the form of a series of intergovernmental agreements. The USSR supplies Peru with air communications resources, including helicopters and spare parts, petroleum storage tanks and heavy trucks, flatcars and metalworking lathes, asbestos and kerosene, newsprint and medical supplies. A typical feature: Nearly 90 percent of the exports consist of vehicles and equipment. Their use in the national economy serves the cause of industrializing the country and overcoming its backwardness.

Here is an example. Today MI-8 helicopters operate in the Peruvian sky, and the Peruvians are convinced that their country would scarcely have been able to lay the transandean oil pipeline through the marshy swamps of the Selvas so quickly without these reliable helpers. Assessing the high qualities of the MI-8 at their true worth, the Peruvians have also bought the more powerful MI-6.

The USSR has in turn become a major and constant purchaser of the produce of Peruvian nonferrous metallurgy. Soviet foreign trade organs buy nonferrous metals and alloys in Peru.

Economic ties are also developing successfully. The USSR is giving Peru technical assistance in the construction of a fish industry comple in Taya. At the request of the Peruvian side Soviet specialists prepared the technical and economic basis for the construction of the Nazca metallurgical plant. As a result of surveys of the Huallaga, Maranon and upper Ucayali river basins their hydroelectrical potential was determined. In the opinion of Soviet experts, hydroelectric power stations could be erected along these rivers which would give the country billions of kilowatt-hours of cheap electricity annually.

But the main sphere of economic cooperation between the USSR and Peru is the development of agriculture, in particular the irrigation of arid lands in the north.

("Olmos") is the name of one of the projects being carried out here. As a result of the completion of its first section alone, 80,000 hectares of presently arid lands will receive water. Here water will be sent through a 20-km tunnel under the Andes from their Atlantic slope to the Pacific side. At the same time two hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 360,000 kilowatts will be erected.

The Peruvian press has noted more than once that, in a situation where the country is making efforts to embark on the path of independent economic development and strengthen its national economy in difficult conditions, exacerbated by economic crisis, trade and economic relations built on the principles of equality, businesslike cooperation and mutual advantage are of particularly great significance for it.

Former Peruvian Prime Minister Edgardo Mecado Jarrin recently wrote in Lima's LA PRENSA that since diplomatic relations were established between the USSR and Peru, almost 10 years, relations between the two countries have been characterized by good will and businesslike cooperation.

"In this part of the world the USSR embodies in practical deeds the principles of the Helsinki accords," E. Mercado Jarrin says, noting that in the USSR Peru has found a friendly partner, relations with which are based on mutual understanding, cooperation and mutual advantage.

...The book of comments in the Soviet pavilion at the international Pacific trade fair in Lima is full of entries in which ordinary Peruvians voice their support for the further development of relations between Peru and the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA REPORTS CHILEAN CP APPEAL TO ARMED FORCES

LD111451Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Mexico City, 6 April TASS--A copy of an appeal by the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] to soldiers, sergeants and officers of the Chilean Armed Forces and of the Carabineros corps, which has been illegally disseminated in Santiago, has been acquired here.

Analyzing the political situation in Chile that has taken shape since the bloody fascist coup of September 1973, the PCCh point out that junta boss Pinochet has declared war on all the Chilean people. It is being waged not only against the communists and other supporters of Unidad Popular, but it is perfectly obvious that this war is also directed against military men who defended the constitution, against the Christian Democrats and against all freedom righters.

The Pcch points out the junta's constantly growing isolation in the international arena. The fact that the vast majority of UN member countries condemns the Chilean regime is evidence of this isolation.

The appeal particularly stresses the country's grievous situation resulting from an antipopular junta's being in power. For millions of Chileans, the appeal states, hunger has become a daily phenomenon.

The PCCh calls upon the military to think of the country's destiny which has been devastated by Pinochet's junta. The appeal points out that the communists are waging a persistent struggle to strengthen mutual understanding and unity of action of all antifascists--civilian and military, Marxist and non-Marxist. In order to save Chile, the document states, it is essential for Unidad Popular and Christian Democrats, the Armed Forces, the church and the mass organizations of working people, students and businessmen to act in concert.

The PCCh expresses confidence that the Chilean military will make their contribution to overthrowing the fascist tyranny and together with all patriots will embark on implementing an imposing task--the restoration of democracy in Chile.

MOTORSHIP KIMOVSK LEAVES LENINGRAD FOR CUBA

LD121527Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Report by A. Tsydzik, editor of the newspaper MORYAK BALTIKI: "On Course for Havana"]

[Summary] Leningrad, 8 April--The crew of the motorship Kimovsk was preparing yesterday to depart for Cuba with cargo destined for the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students.

"And a few hours later the motorship Kimovsk left its moorings."

"On 22 April, on the 108th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the motorship Kimovsk will drop anchor in a Cuban port."

BRIEFS

SOVIET-COLOMBIAN ACCORD--A cooperation agreement between the trade and industrial chambers of the USSR and the confederation of the Colombian chambers of trade has been signed in Bogota. It provides for the expansion of trade, economic and scientific-technological ties between the two countries, the joint organization of exhibitions and an exchange of information. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD]

REPUBLICAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS ON CONSTITUTIONS OPEN

LD132137Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] An extraordinary session of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet opened in Minsk today. A report on the republic's draft constitution and results of its nationwide discussion was made by Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party and chairman of the constitutional commission.

Extraordinary sessions of the supreme soviets of the Tadzhik SSR and Armenian SSR also opened today; a session of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen SSR was held, and a session of the highest organ of state power ended in the Estonian SSR. These sessions were convened to review drafts of the new constitutions of these republics.

SUPREME SOVIET ORGAN TO DISCUSS ENVIRONMENT CONVENTION

LD131346Y Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 13, TASS--Today the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet referred the convention banning military or any other inimical uses of the means to modify the natural environment to the Foreign Affairs Commission of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet for decision. The convention was submitted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR for ratification. It was signed on behalf of the USSR in Geneva on May 18, 1977.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR TEACHERS CONGRESS

LD131635Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The All-Russian Teachers Congress opened today in Moscow. The delegates--more than 1,500 people--are discussing the tasks of the organs of public education and schools in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on further improving the education and upbringing of pupils at general education schools and their training for work.

Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the congress. He conveyed warm greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the delegates of the congress and all teachers of Soviet Russia and stressed that the Communist Party and the Soviet state assign enormous significance to the work of the teacher in forming the new Soviet man.

Comrade Brezhnev requested that wishes for success in work, good health and great happiness be conveyed to those taking part in the congress and to teachers of the Russian Federation.

The All-Russian Congress of Teachers, Comrade Solomentsev continued, is taking place at a portentous time. Our country has entered the seventh decade of its development, having achieved great successes in establishing the material and technical basis of communism. A developed socialist society has been built and a state of the whole people has been formed.

Comrade Brezhnev's recent visit to a number of regions in Siberia and the Far East and his meetings with working people and party aktivs has convincingly demonstrated the enormous concern the Communist Party and its Central Committee displays for further developing the productive forces in the country, increasing the people's well-being and providing peaceful conditions for the creative labor of Soviet people.

The USSR Constitution, just as the RSFSR Constitution, which has just been approved, assign great attention to the issues of public education, Solomentsev stressed. The tasks facing schools and all teaching establishments have been raised to a new level corresponding to the present stage of the USSR's socioeconomic development. The great service of teachers can be seen by the fact that the Soviet people are now one of the most educated people in the world. If the task of universal and compulsory primary education was set during the First Soviet 5-Year Plan, we can now say with satisfaction that the transition to universal and compulsory secondary education of young people has been accomplished. The growth of the national school in the Russian Federation is one of the striking confirmations of the triumph of Lenin's national policy.

Comrade Solomentsev later spoke about the tasks of public education in the conditions of the growing level of the country's socioeconomic development.

RADIO HOOLIGANISM RESULT OF LACK OF HAM OPERATOR CLUBS

LD070655Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 78 p 2 LD

[N. Dombkovskiy article: "The 'King' of the ether, and reflections of how to set him up in the world"]

[Text] While turning the knob of your receiver, have you never come up against various "forget-me-nots," "Lords," "knights" and other "kings" of the ether? The medium wavd band is overgrown with this profuse thistle. Whistling and crackling from amateur homemade sets carry through the ether and unfamiliar songs ring out, paralyzing the work of official communications.

The pilot of a "first aid" plane with a sick person on board could not land for half an hour--rollicking singing burst into his earphones, stifling the controller's voice. A heavy freight train hardly managed to stop before a broken rail--the driver did not hear the warning signal: Some unimaginable noise was pouring out of the speaker. And there are many more examples:

Much has been said about radio hooligans. More of them have been exposed and punished. But, unfortunately, their numbers are not falling. Who is this modern radio hooligan, or, as he is officially known, "person illegally using radio transmitting apparatus"?

It is probably necessary to divide all the "free sons of the ether" into two categories. Some are well aware that they are breaking the law and are very well informed on the existence of shortwave amateur radio. But they do not wish to obey the strict demands of the ether, preferring to broadcast illegally. This is apparently because they are well aware that the law only envisages administrative measures against them and, naturally, they are not particularly worried.

Deep concern is aroused by the other group, which comprises the overwhelming majority of radio hooligans. As a rule, they are young people: schoolchildren, students in vocational training institutions and young workers. How have they become violators?

V.V. Pavlov, chief of the radio sports section of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee comments:

"The attraction of radio technology for young people is stronger today than ever before. The reason for this is the rapid development of electronics and the availability of components and materials. This is felt especially strongly in communications.

For instance, a child is very eager to learn and work in the ether and becomes a shortwave radio ham, but where is he to go, where will they teach him? There are few radio clubs in the country. Even in major cities such as Moscow, Sverdlovsk and Novosibirsk, five or 10 times more of them are needed.

The moment a beginner finds there is no room for him in organized amateur radio he turns to where he is welcomed with open arms--the association of medium wave radio hooligans.

This gives rise to the natural questions: Why is there no increase in the number of clubs? We, for our part, are ready to do everything necessary. The public will also provide support--there would be no lack of experienced leaders and materials. The question revolves on another point, that of premises. Surely it would not be difficult to find and obtain one or two rooms for a radio club in a city or settlement? In fact, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms have been resolving these questions for years. Here is an example: A well known radio sportsman, USSR master of sports Mane Berens, lives in Kingisepp, Estonia. He is eager to teach and train young people in the rayispolkom. Despite repeated promises, for 7 (!) years he has been unable to obtain premises for this pursuit.

Thus, a small town, where 7 to 10 shortwave fans are registered, can listen to 30-40 radio hooligans at any time.

It is impossible not to agree with V.V. Pavlov. But the reason he cites is not the only one. The publicity for current amateur shortwave radio is at a very low level.

Just try to obtain a book or aid for beginners! The journal RADIO, which is supposed to be the organizer of shortwave fans, has paid little attention to them in recent years and the beginning radio fan can find little in it for himself. This is not to mention other periodicals.

Meanwhile, the radio hooligans greet every newcomer as a dear guest. They will tell him clearly how to make a transmitter adapter, how to connect it to a receiver and where to set up an antenna. A new kind of radio service has appeared in some cities. Enterprising enthusiasts, assessing the potential market, have organized the serious production of transmitters. The "second-hand market" probably contains something for every taste, from R10-50 per item. For a price, a helpful salesman will even assist in setting it up.

It is impossible to ignore another aspect of illegal transmission. The radio hooligans inflict great moral harm on young radio hams. The agitation for "free" operations in the ether is nothing other than an invitation to violate the law and to set oneself above society; it is "superman" propaganda which is absolutely alien to our morality. Listen to how much these "heroes" advise novices to disregard official radio communications, how they persuade them not to fear electronic communications inspectors and how they teach them how to conceal transmitters. And with what musical and literary "masterpieces" they regale their audiences.

"I completely agree with you," USSR honored trainer N.V. Kazanskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Federation for Radio Sports and USSR Radio sports team chief coach, said. "It is precisely these malicious radio hooligans who represent the greatest danger."

Instances of very high-power illegal transmissions are known. Their constructors have enough technical knowledge but not an iota of elementary decency! Speculating on the natural attraction of technical achievements for young people, they drive them toward chasing after false popularity: "the louder they hear you the more they respect you. So step up the power, we are free agents and can do anything we like."

Collective efforts by Soviet and administrative organs and the public are required in order to solve the radio hooligan problem. The Komsomol can be of tremendous help. I would select four main directions of work: strict administrative measures against violators, especially those acting maliciously; an expansion of the radio club network and an increase in the number of collective radio stations; publicity for radio sports; and provision of a special part of the 160-meter low frequency band for beginners.

Such a step would help to keep the overwhelming majority of today's violators away from radio hooliganism. More information: Many years ago our shortwave fans were deprived of one of their bands, specifically the 160-meter band. The Ministry of Communications promised to renew permission for operating on that band by the beginning of the sixties. This, however, did not transpire. Today, the band is practically in the middle of the frequencies favored by the radio hooligans.

Special training is necessary to construct a receiver and transmitter even for the 80-meter band--the lowest frequency band allowed for hams today. This training can only be gained in radio clubs, of which, as we know, there are not enough. Such training is not necessary for apparatus used on the 160-meter band. In most countries, including socialist countries, radio hams have a right to use this band. For instance, in Czechoslovakia radio ham beginners receive permission at a young age to use a radio station operating on precisely the 160-meter band.

Radio hams and official organs are proposing the return of this band to shortwave fans and the introduction of a new category of radio station for beginners as a way to curtail illegal transmission on the medium wave.

This is what Konstantin Khachaturov, international master of sport, has to say: "Undoubtedly, returning that band to radio hams and introducing a new, fourth category would solve the problem to a great extent. In fact, many of those transmitting illegally today on the medium wave would welcome permission for such a radio station."

The power would have to be limited to, let us say, 5-10 watts. In that case the range of communication would not be very large and even a substantial number of radio stations would not interfere with each other.

And what opportunities would be revealed for publicizing amateur radio! Every school and Pioneer camp could have its own radio station. In the hands of experienced teachers they would be converted into an excellent instrument of education.

I could add to that by saying that shortwave fans would immediately come to the aid of beginners and give them any help they could. And now, over to the USSR Ministry of Communications.

PRAVDA VOSTOKA: NEW RAYONS FORMED IN UZBEKISTAN

LD121335Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Apr 78 p 2 LD

[Text] Taking into account the prospects of the development of production forces and with a view to further strengthening the leadership of the national economy and improving services to the population, the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

That the petitions from the Andizhanskiy, Bukharskiy and Samarkandskiy oblispolkoms be satisfied and that the following rayons be formed within the Uzbek SSR:

Andizhanskaya Oblast

Altynkulskiy Rayon, with the population point of Altynkul as its center. That the territories of the villages of Altynkul, Imeni Akhunbabayeva, Dzhalabek, Kumakay, Maslakhat and Suyulduz, Andizhanskiy Rayon, the village of Koshtepasaray, Balykchinskiy Rayon, and Imeni Orzai and Yukary-Shakhrikhan, Moskovskiy Rayon, be transferred to Altynkulskiy Rayon. That the administrative center of Andizhanskiy Rayon be transferred from the population point of Altynkul to the population point of Kuyganyar.

Bukharskaya Oblast

Peshkunskiy Rayon, with the population point of Yangivazar as its center. That the territories of the villages of Zandani, Kalaymirishkar, Peshku and Yangibazar, Romitanskiy Rayon, and part of the territory of the village of Khalach (within the boundaries of the land used by the livestock fattening sovkhoz), Vabkentskiy Rayon, be transferred to Peshkunskiy Rayon.

Samarkandskaya Oblast

Koshrabadskiy Rayon, with the population point of Koshrabad as its center. That the territories of the Imeni Akhunbabayeva, Dzhush and Koshrabad villages, Naratinskiy Rayon, the village of Maybulak, Kattakurganskiy Rayon, the village of Kultuskn, Payarykskiy Rayon, the village of Aktep, and part of the territories of the villages of Urtasishlak (within the boundaries of the nonirrigated lands of the Engels and Lenin kolkhozes) and Mitak (within the boundaries of the population point of Barlas and the nonirrigated lands of the Pravda kolkhoz), Ishtykhanskiy Rayon, be transferred to Koshrabadskiy Rayon. That the territory of the village of Altynsay, Khatyrchinskiy Rayon, be transferred to Naratinskiy Rayon.

[Signed] N. Natchanov, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kh. Pulatova, secretary of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium, Tashkent, 3 April 1978.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MOSCOW DEPUTY MAYOR REPORTED

LD131003Y [Editorial Report LD] Moscow MOSKOVKSAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 April 1978 carries on page two an obituary of Yuriy Aleksandrovich Yushin, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkim, who "died suddenly on 8 April." According to the obituary he was born in 1932 in Moscow. The obituary is signed by "V.V. Grishin" among others.

KAZAKH AGRICULTURE MINISTER NOTES SPRING FIELDWORK TASKS

LD151045Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Correspondent E. Matskevich report: "The Virgin Lands Are Preparing for the Sowing Campaign"]

[Excerpts] Kazakh SSR--Just what is the foundation of the future harvest like and how well have the Virgin Land farmers prepared themselves to go out into the fields? M. Motoriko, Kazakh SSR minister of agriculture, talks about this:

One of the main concerns of the Virgin Land farmers is to accumulate and preserve moisture in the fields. Snow retention work was basically carried out on the entire area. The depth of the snow cover reached 60-80 centimeters, so there is expected to be more moisture in the soil than last year.

Spring is always a responsible time for graingrowers. And this spring is doubly responsible for us. Farmers have been set the task of eliminating the lag of the last 2 years and, overall, fulfilling the 3-year plan for grain production. We must sow at least 25 million hectares with grain crops and obtain an average grain yield of at least 12 quintals per hectare. The role of the Virgin Land farmers, whose spring-sown area is 18.6 million hectares, is particularly great here. And wheat yield there must be considerably higher than the average for the republic. This applies primarily to Kustanayskaya, Severo-Kazakstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Ural'skaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Turgayskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts. Excellent machine operators and agricultural specialists, who for several years now have been successfully utilizing the soil-protection farming method in their fields, work there.

The bulk of the enormous Virgin Lands will be sown by antierosion seed drills on land which has been cultivated while preserving the stubble. This will make it possible to protect the soil and the crops from wind erosion. More land has now been prepared for spring crops than last year.

It is well known that the size and quality of the harvest largely depend on correct crop rotation. Farm leaders and specialists elaborated technological maps in good time which envisage planting the main crop--wheat--after the best predecessor crops.

The weather in the Virgin Lands, so to speak, is like a beautiful but spoiled woman--capricious and inconstant. And so it is very important to carry out the sowing within the optimum deadlines. If you sow too late, the grain cannot ripen before the first fall frosts, and if you sow too early, the June drought will have pernicious effects. Every farm is now well aware of its own specific deadlines for carrying out the spring fieldwork. These have been elaborated over the years. We traditionally expect to complete the spring sowing in the Virgin Lands in 10 working days--15-25 May.

It must be said that our Virgin Lands have always been renowned for their strong and durum wheat. We pay more attention to their cultivation with every passing year. Now the entire area will be sown only with seeds of these strains. Seed preparation and seed checking by the state inspectorate are already ending. Practically all our seeds are first or second class.

One more thing. Along with the skill of the machine operators, high labor productivity in the sowing campaign depends on how well the equipment is adjusted. The rate of equipment preparation in all seven Virgin Land oblasts is considerably higher than last year.

However, equipment repairs are being delayed on a number of farms in Kokchetavskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts where things in general would seem to be going quite well. And there are objective reasons for this--in particular, interruptions in spare parts deliveries. The machine operators have complaints about the Altayskiy motor plant, which is behind with the dispatch of blocks, connecting rods, crankshafts and other necessary parts, and about the Pavlodar tractor plant, which is late with deliveries of track support rollers. Preparation of seed drills is being delayed somewhat by the shortage of cultivator teeth, which are having to be made on the spot in the sovkhoz workshops, sometimes by quite primitive methods. Of course, rural working people expect more active aid from industry.

Preparation of equipment--and it must be ready by 15 April--is directly connected with efficient fieldwork plans and the creation of mechanized links, detachments and complexes. Wide use is being made here of the experience of the graingrowers of Ipatovskiy Rayon of Stavropolskiy Kray. More than 40,000 machine operators are preparing to go out into the fields. We will carry out the sowing by our own resources alone.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 12-13 APR

LD140413Y [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 12 April says that the area sown to corn in Uzbekistan has been expanded by 50,000 hectares this year, and that the sowing of this crop if due to be completed today. The same report adds that the sowing of early grain crops is drawing to a close in Zaporozhskaya Oblast (Ukraine) with at least 80 percent of the sowing completed.

At 1900 GMT, the radio reports that sowing of soybeans has begun in Transcaucasia and Central Asia.

At 0100 GMT on 13 April, Moscow Radio reports that cotton has been sown on 50,000 hectares in Kirgizia so far. A total of 70,000 hectares has been allocated to the crop in the republic.

At 0500 GMT, the radio reports that after a period of bad weather it is again sunny in the Kuban, and fieldwork has resumed. It says that the sowing of over 200,000 hectares of sugar beets in the kray will be completed today and that the sowing of sunflowers will begin. Selective sowing of corn has also begun in the south. The report adds that spring crops have been sown on almost 700,000 hectares, almost 40 percent of the entire area under spring crops.

At 1130 GMT the radio carries a brief report from a correspondent in Nikolayevskaya Oblast (Ukraine). He notes briefly that weather conditions have delayed the beginning of the sowing campaign in the oblast. He goes on to say that spring crops have been sown on a total of 12 million hectares to date.

At 1530 GMT the radio says that cotton sowing was completed today in Azerbaijan, where 220,000 hectares were sown in 7 days.

In a talk by agronomist (Zabasnyy) carried by Moscow Radio at 1900 GMT on 13 April, it is noted that bad weather has caused delays. However, as of 10 April, 12 million hectares had been sown. (Zabasnyy) says that about 5 million hectares were sown last week, compared with 2.3 million during the previous week.

CRUISE MISSILES CAN BE INTERCEPTED ON DISTANT APPROACHES

LD131005Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Marshal of the Air Force A. Koldunov, first deputy commander in chief of the USSR Air Defense Forces: "Defenders of the Fatherland's Sky"]

[Excerpts] The present generation of defenders of the fatherland's sky are proud of the feats of the frontline men and devoutly honor and add to their combat traditions. Like all Soviet servicemen, they are profoundly aware of their responsibility for protecting our people's peaceful creative labor, who are implementing the imposing plans of the party and the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. This responsibility is dictated by the complex circumstances whereby the forces of war, reaction and aggression do not stop trying to undermine the USSR's peace initiatives, whip up the arms race, oppose the elimination of existing hotbeds of military danger and flagrantly interfere in other states' internal affairs.

Thanks to the concern of the CPSU Cental Committee and the Soviet Government, the Air Defense Forces have today become a technically well-equipped branch of the armed forces. They possess air-defense missile complexes with high firepower and high accuracy in destroying of any means of airborne attack used by an enemy. The air defense air armaments include supersonic all-weather fighter-interceptors with powerful missiles, capable of intercepting the aircraft and cruise missiles of an enemy on the distant approaches to the targets covered. Radio Technical Troops, as a category of Air Defense Forces, are equipped with the latest modern radar stations, which embody the USSR's foremost scientific-technical achievements and make it possible, at any time of the year or of the day, and irrespective of weather conditions and obstacles, to locate means of airborne attack at maximum distance and at all altitudes. A typical feature of the Air Defense Forces is the widespread use of automatic control systems and rapid communications links at every level.

Our servicenen stanchly and persistently master the weapons and equipment entrusted to them and learn how to use it effectively in combat.

Guided by the instructions of the party Central Committee and creatively applying frontline experience in political educational work, commanders, political organizers and party organizations devote constant attention to in-depth explanations to servicemen of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy; Leninist ideas on the defense of the socialist fatherland; the increased tasks facing the armed forces, and the real military political situation. They also devote constant attention to developing among the defenders of the motherland high responsibility, political vigilance and constant combat readiness.

In the single fraternal family of the Soviet Armed Forces, air defense servicemen stand constantly on guard, day and night, and at all times of the year. They are profoundly aware that the peace and peaceful labor of Soviet people depend on their vigilant service and remember that our land and sky have one master--the Soviet people, who have given them the key to the motherland's air space and commanded them to protect it vigilantly. The Air Defense Forces devoutly fulfill this order.

USSR CAN DEFEAT ANY NEW MEANS OF AIRBORNE ATTACK

LD131029Y Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 9 Apr 78 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Artillery Lt Gen Yu. Kulikov, head of the Minsk Air Defense Higher Engineering College: "Reliable Shield of the Fatherland"]

[Excerpt] More than 30 years have passed since the end of the Great Patriotic War. These years again confirm the Leninist conclusion that while imperialism exists, the danger of its unleashing a new world war also persists. The report by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, entitled "60 Years on Watch Over the Gains of Great October," notes the military budgets are continuing to grow in the main imperialist states and the arms race is being stepped up. Last year alone NATO's military expenditure totalled $165 billion as against $18.9 billion in 1949.

Work on the creation of new means of airborne attack is being carried out intensively. The United States is modernizing the B-52 and FB-111 bombers for carrying the Sram air-to-surface missile. Flight tests of the latest B-1A supersonic strategic bomber, with a range of 16,000 km, have been completed. This aircraft is armed with air-to-surface missiles. New fighters and attack aircraft are entering the arsenals of the NATO countries' tactical and carrier-borne air forces.

Proceeding from the threat of an unprecedentedly large-scale destructive war involving qualitatively new means of airborne attack, our party and its Central Committee are doing everything necessary to insure that the Soviet Armed Forces are on constant combat alert to rebuff aggression. In the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th party congress, L.I. Brezhnev, noted: "All these years our party has been giving the necessary attention to strengthening our country's defense capability and improving the armed forces. We can report to the congress that a great deal has been done in this field."

The country's Air Defense Forces, which, in conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, are being fitted with modern equipment and weapons, can serve as an example of this. Thanks to the concern of the party and government and the heroic labor of our workers, scientists and engineers, they are armed with air defense missile complexes with great firepower and tremendous accuracy for defeating any means of airborne attack; with all-weather supersonic fighter-interceptors and modern radar stations. The wide use of automatic control systems and high-speed means of communication in all links is a characteristic feature of the country's Air Defense Forces.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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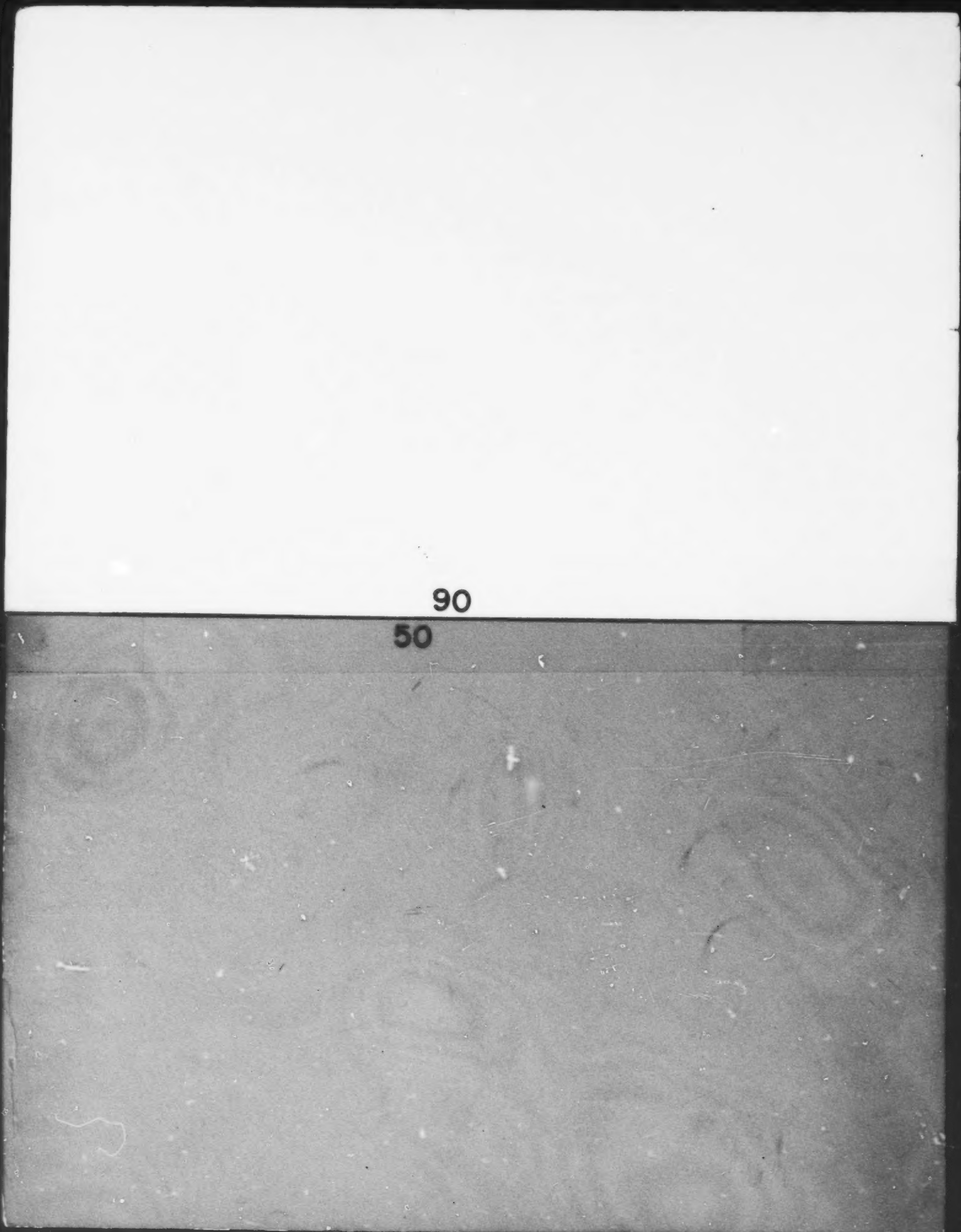
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